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20 November 1984

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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20 November 1984

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

USSR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO INCREASE

OW281234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Industrial production in the Soviet Union continued to pick up in the first nine months this year despite unbalanced development among various sectors.

Latest official statistics indicated that industry as a whole maintained the same 4.1 percent growth rate registered in the corresponding period last year, exceeding the projected 3.8 percent rise for the whole of this year. Industrial production increased by only 2.8 percent in 1982.

Among the fast-growing industrial items are natural gas, industrial robots, computers and turbines, but growth in the production of petroleum, coal, wrist watches, refrigerators, canned food and vegetable oil has been lower than the same period last year. The production of other items such as oil exploitation, timber, synthetic rubber, plastics, chemical fabrics, cement, cloth, knitwear, and machinery and equipment for livestock husbandry all fell short of projected targets.

The Soviet Union has been trying to modernize its industries by introducing new technologies. New mechanized or automatic assembly lines have been installed and more numerical-controlled machine tools and industrial robots have been put to use during this period.

Experiments in industrial reforms launched by the government at the beginning of this year have yielded initial results. More than 700 industrial enterprises in five industrial sectors involved in the experiments will pave the way for economic reforms on a larger scale next year.

CSO: 4000/027

SOVIET UNION

XINHUA CITES PRAVDA ON UZBEK OFFICIALS' REMOVAL

OW261221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1318 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--According to PRAVDA, the Uzbek SSR in the Soviet Union recently "dismissed a number of secretaries (including first secretaries) of the party committees of some oblasts, cities and districts; chairmen and vice chairmen of the administrative committees of some oblasts and municipal soviets; and leading members of some ministries and responsible departments of the republic."

According to the report, "despite the exposure of serious shortcomings in economic and cadres' work and in educating the people during the plenary session of the Uzbek Party Central Committee last June," "old styles" still prevailed, existing potential has not been exploited, and no improvements have been achieved in fulfilling the set targets over the past 4 months." It added that the amount of goods supplied by some departments was even lower than that in the same period last year.

According to the PRAVDA report, the republic "has been waging a resolute struggle against falsification of achievements, deception, corruption, receiving bribes, speculation and profiteering, waste, theft and abuse of authority," and has been "investigating the criminal responsibilities of those who tolerated theft, embezzled public funds, and abused their authority."

CSO: 4005/126

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SECOND TRANS-SIBERIA RAILWAY OPENS--Moscow, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Through traffic has been opened along the newly-constructed Second Trans-Siberia Railway (BAM) in the Soviet Union, a year ahead of schedule. The Soviet News Agency TASS reported today that two trains carrying BAM builders, starting from the terminal of Lena in the West and the terminal of Komsomol'sk-on-Amur in the East, met at the station of Tynda today. The 3,102-kilometer-long BAM railway runs from Ust Kut northwest of the Baikal Lake to the Komsomol'sk-on-Amur near the Pacific coast. Since the construction of the BAM began in 1974, 45,000 youth league volunteers have participated in the project and laid over 5,000 kilometers of main and auxiliary tracks. They built 4,200 bridges and 570,000 square meters of living quarters along the BAM's mainline, TASS said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 28 Oct 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/027

## NORTHEAST ASIA

### BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH JAPANESE CITY--Tokyo, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--The City of Jiamusi of northeast China and the City of Nirasaki in Japan's Yamanashi Prefecture tuned into sister cities today following the signing of a related agreement. Li Fushun, mayor of Jiamusi, who is leading a delegation on a friendly visit to Japan and Nobori Naito, mayor of Nirasaki, signed the agreement at the Nirasaki City Government Building this morning. The signing ceremony was followed by a rally of some 500 people and a cocktail party. The two mayors pledged to further promote exchanges of friendly visits between the two cities and further strengthen the friendship of the people's two countries. The Jiamusi city delegation arrived here on 7 October on a goodwill visit to this country. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 10 Oct 84]

CSO: 4000/026

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO ON FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN CHINA, BURMA

HK020721 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 84 p 6

[Article by Wang Jienan [3769 0094 0589] and Wang Xiugeng [3769 4423 1649]:  
"Tie of China-Burma Friendship"]

[Excerpts] "I live on the upper part of the river, whereas you live on the lower. We are linked by boundless friendly feelings, and drink water from the same river." This poem written by Vice Premier Chen Yi in 1957 to sing the praises of China-Burma "fraternal friendship," has enjoyed great popularity in China, and has also been spread far and wide in Burma. The river mentioned in this poem is a natural tie which links China and Burma...the Nu Jiang-Salween River.

Since China won its liberation and Burma its independence, the Nu Jiang-Salween River has added new chapters to the friendship of the peoples of the two countries, which is increasingly growing. When the "China-Burma friendship year" (1960) had ended, in January 1961, Premier Zhou Enlai led a delegation of 400 people from all walks of life to visit Burma. On 5 January, accompanied by General Ne Win, Premier Zhou Enlai, Vice Premier Chen Yi, and Vice Premier Luo Ruiqing paid a special visit to Moulmein, the city through which the river empties into the sea, and went sight-seeing by boat to view the radiant and enchanting scene around the "lower part of the river."

Thereafter, the Chinese and Burmese people further strengthened their "fraternal" friendship and close cooperation to successively complete a series of economic construction projects on the Salween River. In the 1960's, workers and technical personnel of the two countries exerted joint efforts to build the first bridge, Gun Nong [3340 1702] bridge, putting an end to the history of the river having no bridge across it. In the 1970's, the second bridge--Tae Ke [1132 0668] bridge--was also completed, linking the eastern and western banks of the river. In the early 1980's, friends from the two countries also built a thermal power plant in the suburbs of Moulmein City, the city through which the river empties into the sea. The well-constructed bridges and the lofty power plant have made the Salween River more beautiful, and added new chapters to the friendship of China and Burma.

CSO: 4005/140

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BURMESE SERVICE WELCOMES SAN YU'S VISIT

BK291513 Beijing International Service in Burmese 1130 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "We Warmly Welcome President U San Yu to China"]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu, arrived in Beijing today on an official goodwill visit to the PRC. The Chinese people warmly and happily welcome President U San Yu.

On such an occasion, the poem "To Burmese Friends" by the late deputy premier, Chen I, comes to mind. In part, the poem says:

We, the neighbors, shall be friends,  
We shall strive toward developing our love and friendship  
Never letting our love fade, and letting it grow  
Like the fresh and ever-flowing waters of a river  
That roll toward the distant, lush mountains.

China and Burma are friendly neighboring countries geographically linked to each other with common mountains and rivers, while the two peoples are like relatives. The friendship between China and Burma has been carefully nurtured by the leaders of both the countries.

Chairman U Ne Win has visited China 11 times while Premier Zhou Enlai toured Burma 9 times. Other Chinese leaders--Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Deng Yingzhao--have also been to Burma. Such frequent exchanges of visits not only clearly reflect the profound kindred friendship between the two peoples but also the sincere desire of the leaders to constantly promote friendly bilateral relations.

Sino-Burmese friendly relations and cooperation have developed continuously on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. About 30 years ago, China and Burma jointly proposed the five principles of peaceful coexistence--the essence of principles to observe in international relations, particularly in relations between two countries, on the basis of equality among all sovereign states. These principles are: respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.



On the basis of these principles of peaceful coexistence, China and Burma signed the nonaggression and border demarcation pacts in 1960. Signing the border demarcation treaty not only led to amicable settlement of the complex border problem inherited from history but also laid a firm foundation for the development of bilateral friendly relations and cooperation, and the traditional friendship between the two peoples. It also set an example in the peaceful settlement of border problems between nations as well as in the peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

Sino-Burmese economic and technical cooperation has also broadened tremendously over the years on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries are not only in the interests of the two peoples but also contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

During his stay in China, Burmese President U San Yu will be exchanging views with Chinese leaders on the strengthening of bilateral friendly relations and cooperation as well as international issues of common interest. We believe that President U San Yu's China visit will contribute to the friendly relations and cooperation between the two peoples.

CSO: 4211/03

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING BURMESE ON LI, SAN YU BANQUET SPEECHES

BK301620 Beijing International Service in Burmese 1130 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Report on 29 October Beijing banquet given by Chinese President Li Xiannian for his Burmese counterpart U San Yu]

[Text] PRC President Li Xiannian held a grand banquet last night at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing to warmly welcome and honor U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

As the banquet began, the band started playing the national anthems of Burma and China. After the playing of the anthems, President Li Xiannian and President U San Yu delivered speeches.

President Li Xiannian said:

[Begin recording in Mandarin fading into Burmese translation] Your Excellency President U San Yu and Madame San Yu, esteemed and distinguished Burmese guests, friends and comrades:

We are very happy that at this lovely time of autumn His Excellency President U San Yu and Madame San Yu have come to our country on an official goodwill visit bringing along with them the great and profound love of the Burmese people. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, let me warmly welcome Your Excellency President U San Yu and Madame San Yu as well as other distinguished Burmese guests.

China and Burma are two countries which share the same mountains, forests, and rivers. The two peoples, after establishing cordial relations over many years, have formed bonds of kindred friendship. Through friendship and close cooperation, we have successfully solved a number of problems, including the border question, inherited from history.

We have stepped up bilateral exchanges and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields. Experienced leaders from both our countries have devoted their physical as well as mental efforts in the course of developing Sino-Burmese relations. With firm conviction, unparalleled foresight, and lavish generosity, these leaders made tremendous efforts and indelible contributions to the development of friendship between China and Burma.

We believe that the present visit to China by His Excellency U San Yu will certainly bring the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries to a new height and open a new chapter in the history of Sino-Burmese friendship.

China and Burma are leading countries in putting forward the famous five principles of peaceful coexistence. These principles reflect the common desire of the people throughout the world to live in peace and engage in friendly cooperation on the basis of independence and equality. Over the past 30 years, these principles were tempered under the changes of unstable world conditions. Today, these principles have become well-recognized basic principles of international relations. Irrespective of the social systems, these principles should be practiced by all countries in international relations. All international disputes should be resolved peacefully and justly through talks on the basis of these principles.

The superpowers, intensifying their contention for hegemony and stepping up the arms race, are severely threatening world peace and the independence and security of other countries. It has become a pressing task for the people of all countries to defend and carry out the five principles of peaceful coexistence. If all countries in the world observe these principles, they can live in harmony, the international situation can be eased, and world peace will be safeguarded. Let our two peoples join hands with all peace-loving peoples of the world in resolutely making efforts to carry out the five principles of peaceful coexistence more effectively and extensively as well as in preserving and safeguarding world peace.

Distinguished guests and friends: In the past few years, the diligent and capable Burmese people have, through self-reliance, made use of the rich resources of Burma, and through a planned economy developed industrial and agricultural production. They have continuously achieved one success after another.

In the international sphere, your country has safeguarded the principles of the UN Charter by practicing an active and independent foreign policy, upheld justice and opposed aggression, made efforts to develop friendly relations with all countries, and strengthened unity and cooperation with the neighboring countries and other Third World countries, thus winning acclaim from the international community. The Chinese people are very happy that the Burmese people have achieved progress and successes in all aspects.

Today, the Chinese people are making all-out efforts in carrying out socialist modernization tasks. Just before Your Excellency's arrival here, we concluded the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The decision made at the session on reforming the economic structure of China is a programmatic document guiding the Chinese people. It is a planned and programmatic reform carried out in a systematic way on the basis of grasping socialism. The objective is to build a very lively socialist economic structure mainly in urban areas on the basis of the remarkable successes achieved in the reformation of the rural areas will also be successful. We shall still have to overcome many difficulties and new problems in our socialist modernization task. We are clear

in our understanding that we should learn from the experiences of the international community, including Your Excellency's country. We shall be practicing the open-door policy as a long-term project, and will actively continue to promote economic cooperation and technical exchanges with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. There will be broader prospects for friendly contacts and cooperation between the Chinese people and other peoples.

It has been the unwavering policy of our country to promote friendly and good neighborly relations with Burma. We are firmly convinced that through the joint efforts of the two sides, China and Burma will certainly create a new situation in their friendly cooperation and bring it to a new height, thus benefiting the people of the two countries and promoting peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

Before concluding, let me ask you to join me in toasting the steady development and strengthening of the friendly Sino-Burmese relations and cooperation of the friendly Sino-Burmese relations and cooperation as well as of the kindred friendship between our two peoples, to the progress and prosperity of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, to the health of His Excellency Chairman U Ne Win, to the health of His Excellency President and Madame San Yu, to the health of all the distinguished Burmese guests, and to the health of all the friends and comrades. [End recording]

After the speech by President Li Xiannian, President U San Yu gave a return speech as follows:

[Begin San Yu recording] Esteemed President Li Xiannian, esteemed Chinese leaders, and distinguished guests and friends:

First of all, let me begin by saying that on behalf of the members of my delegation as well as on my own behalf, I am very grateful for the cordial hospitality accorded to us since our arrival in China as well as for their banquet given in our honor.

All of us are very pleased and honored that Your Excellency has spoken about our country with such warm feelings. Your Excellency, I have been to China during the efforts to demarcate our common border. I am very grateful to get a chance to visit China and to witness and study the advances here at Your Excellency's invitation. Moreover, during my stay here I will not only have the opportunity of meeting old friends but also to make new friends. For this I am very happy.

Burma and China are neighboring countries geographically linked to each other. In addition to this, our two peoples have had friendly contacts since time immemorial. These traditional ties of friendship were transformed into stronger bonds of kindred friendship after Burma gained independence and China had attained its liberation. Bilateral exchanges also increased and broadened. On the basis of mutual sympathy, understanding, and sincerity, Burma and China solved amicably the delicate and profound problem of

demarcating the border left over from history. The border agreement, I am firmly convinced, is a landmark of Burmese-Chinese friendship for generations to come.

Thanks to the keen foresight of our leaders--Chairman U Ne Win, the leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Zedong, President Liu Shao-chi, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and others--all of whom nurtured our relations, our bonds of friendship are today founded on a firm basis.

Your Excellency, Burma is a developing country. It is striving to raise the living standard of our people according to our culture and traditions and in our own way. In these endeavors, we rely mainly on our own human, natural, and material resources. We have also accepted some external assistance that has been extended in sincerity and that is in keeping with our needs and requirements for national development. I wish to mention here that we are very grateful to China for lending a helping hand to Burma's development tasks.

This year is of special significance in Burmese-Chinese relations. Exactly 30 years ago, in 1954, our two countries put forward the five principles of peaceful coexistence when Premier Zhou Enlai visited Burma. Our country has strictly adhered to these five basic principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, equality, and peaceful coexistence. It is our firm conviction that strict adherence to the five principles of peaceful coexistence by all nations in their relations with each other will surely promote world peace.

Your Excellency, during our delegation's stay in China, we shall be given the opportunity to visit not only Beijing but also other historically important regions and key economic regions. Let me conclude by saying that we are very pleased to be given the chance to study the advances achieved by the Chinese people in their four modernization tasks.

Esteemed Chinese leaders, distinguished guests, and friends, please join me in toasting the continued progress and prosperity of the PRC, the long-lasting kindred friendship between the Burmese and Chinese peoples, the personal well-being of the esteemed Chinese leaders, and the health and well-being of the distinguished friends and guests. [End recording]

The banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of kindred friendship. The Chinese hosts and Burmese guests repeatedly exchanged toasts to the continued strengthening and development of the friendly bilateral relations.

The banquet was attended, among others, by Huan Hua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress; Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council; Chen Muhua, state councillor and foreign trade minister; and Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign affairs minister.

CSO: 4211/03



SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PRC SPOKESMAN ON ZHAO ZIYANG-U SAN YU TALKS

OW301006 Tokyo KYODO in English 0927 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (KYODO)--Burma's President U San Yu met Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here Tuesday to discuss bilateral and international problems, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

U San Yu and Zhao, however, did not take up the 1983 Rangoon bomb attack which killed 17 South Koreans, including four cabinet members, the spokesman said.

The two leaders did not cover any subject related to Korea, the spokesman said.

It had been speculated earlier that China might act as a go-between for Burma and North Korea. Burma severed ties with the north after blaming the terrorist assault on North Korean agents.

North Korean sources here said Zhao and U San Yu did not take up Korean matters in their discussion because of a wide disparity of views over the Rangoon bomb attack.

U San Yu, who arrived in Beijing Monday for an official visit, will meet senior leader Deng Xiaoping at the Great Hall of the People on Wednesday morning, Chinese officials said.

During the two and a half hours of talks, Zhao and U San Yu confirmed that Burma and China have been steadily developing their long-standing friendship, the spokesman said.

The premier told the president that China attaches importance to cooperative relations with Burma.

The Burmese leader was quoted as saying that Burma has followed an independent and active diplomatic policy and that it strongly opposes foreign interventions in domestic affairs.

U San Yu called for a pullout of foreign troops from Kampuchea, the spokesman said. Vietnam is reported to maintain 180,000 troops in Kampuchea to back the Heng Samrin Government in Phnom Penh. The Burmese also opposed foreign interventions against Afghanistan where the Soviet Union stations over 100,000 troops, the spokesman said.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

'ANOTHER TRICK' BY NGUYEN CO THACH ON KAMPUCHEA

OW281924 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1100 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "It's Futile"]

[Text] At a press conference in Paris on 23 October, Mr Nguyen Co Thach said that his recent conversation with the Indonesian and Malaysian Foreign Ministers in New York about the Kampuchea issue had led to an agreement. However, on the following day, a Malaysian Foreign Ministry official revealed that in his New York talks with the foreign ministers of a number of ASEAN countries, Mr Nguyen Co Thach had disagreed with them on everything. The so-called leading of an agreement mentioned Mr Nguyen Co Thach was nothing but another trick.

Even though Mr Nguyen Co Thach is a foreign minister, he always speaks recklessly and after being unmasked, he even feels shameless. This bad manner can be displayed only by such a fellow as Mr Nguyen Co Thach.

Over the past years, one has found that when a decisive moment comes, Mr Nguyen Co Thach seeks by any means to concoct a story. This time, the UN General Assembly is going to debate on the Kampuchea issue while Vietnam will be a defendant at the international forum. For this reason, Mr Nguyen Co Thach has again resorted to his old maneuver in an attempt to trouble the waters prior to this debate. Not minding the difficulties, he actively made approaches from Bangkok to Tokyo and then in New York and Paris. Whenever he went, he sowed the prospects for a solution to the Kampuchea issue. What he called his agreement with the ASEAN countries on a dialogue was but a trick. But the key to the political settlement of the Kampuchea issue is that Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Otherwise, Vietnam will always remain a defendant at the bar.

Any attempt by Mr Nguyen Co Thach to display any other talents will be only futile.

CSO: 4211/03

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PRESIDENT MARCOS ACCUSES U.S. OF INTERFERENCE

OW271702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Manila, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today accused the United States of interference in his country's internal affairs in connection with the two reports of a fact-finding board on the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Marcos, speaking to military and civilian leaders at the ceremony marking the 7th anniversary of the army reserve command, said: "We are not doing things here in order to satisfy either the state department or the Americans, but in order to meet the requirements of the rule of law provided for in our own constitution."

The president was apparently referring to official U.S. reactions to the reports and his decision to refer the case to the civilian court for possible prosecution of those involved in the slaying of Aquino, who was killed at the Manila International Airport moments after his arrival from the United States.

The fact-finding board released two reports, one from its chairwoman, which implicated seven military men in the assassination; the other from the four board members, which considered 26 persons as plotters, including Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces General Fabian Ver.

The U.S. State Department, while welcoming Marcos' swift action in referring the chairwoman's report to the court, also said the United States hoped that the Philippine Government would take equally swift action following the submission of the report from the four members and that those responsible for Aquino's murder would be held accountable for the crime, no matter who they might be.

Referring to the findings of the investigation board, Marcos stressed the law "must take its course in this sad affair." However he warned people not to use the Aquino case as an instrument to undermine the government and seize the opportunity to step up a campaign of terror to destabilize the government.

CSO: 4211/03



SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

COMMITTEE FORMED TO INVESTIGATE AGRAVA FINDINGS

OW261134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Manila, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--A three-man special committee was formed today to conduct preliminary investigation on the findings of the fact-finding board on the assassination of Philippine opposition leader Aquino, Philippine television reported tonight.

The committee was set up by the Tanodbayan, the prosecution arm of the civilian court assigned by President Marcos to try all those who were involved in the slaying of Aquino.

"Tanodbayan" is an independent office of the ombudsmen, created in 1979 to investigate complaints against the government and its functionaries.

Justice Minister Mendoza said yesterday at a press conference the two reports from the board would form part of evidence in the preliminary investigation, but the board's findings could not be substitute to the preliminary investigation, after which the court would begin to try the case.

He did not say how long the trial would last.

Justice Bernardo Fernandez, head of the Tanodbayan, said the committee would conduct its proceedings in public. He stressed the no-publicity rule under the law would be waived in this case because it was already known not only in the Philippines, but also throughout the world.

Under the provision of the law, the public is kept from attending the Tanodbayan proceedings.

CSO: 4211/03

## SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

### BRIEFS

**FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST CONCERNS AUSTRALIA**--Canberra, 31 Oct (XINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden has expressed his government's 'very considerable concern' about the detonation of a French nuclear device in the South Pacific on 27 October. He called on the French Government to act in recognition of the fact that opposition to nuclear testing, the demand for nuclear disarmament, and the determination to create a nuclear free zone were nowhere stronger than among the people of the South Pacific. Reiterating Australia's opposition to all nuclear tests, Hayden noted that his government accords high priority to the early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 31 Oct 84 OW]

**SAN YU-DENG YIN CHAO MEETING**--U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who is visiting the PRC, at 1615 local time called on Madame Deng Yingchao at the Xinjiang room of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Also present at the meeting together with the president were his wife Daw Than Shein, State Councillor U Tha Kyaw and his wife, Chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys U Myint Maung and his wife, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin and his wife, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Minister for Industry I U Tint Swe, Construction Minister U Hla Tun, People's Assembly Representative U Htwe Han, Deputy Defense Minister and Army Vice Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Saw Maung, and Burmese Ambassador to the PRC U Hla Shwe. Present together with Madame Deng Yingchao were Chairman of the Reception Committee and Minister for Light Industry Yang Bo and his wife, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Liu Shuqing, PRC Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda, and responsible officials. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 30 Oct 84 BK]

**PRC-PHILIPPINES JOURNALISTIC AGREEMENT**--A memorandum of agreement to strengthen the ties of cooperation between Filipino and Chinese journalists was signed the night before last by the All-China Journalists Association [ACJA] and the National Press Club of the Philippines [NPC]. This was signed by (Li Nianren), head of the ACJA delegation, and Antonio Nieva, president of the NPC, on behalf of their organizations. The agreement spelled out ways and means to continue cooperation and to exchange journalistic experiences. Regular visits between both groups are also envisioned. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 31 Oct 84 HK]

SOUTHEAST ASIAN MESSAGES--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the PRC--1 October 1984--the CPC Central Committee has received congratulatory messages from fraternal parties of several countries. They are the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand, and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines. The delegation of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party has also sent greetings to the CPC Central Committee. [Text] [Beijing in Malaya to Malaysia 1230 GMT 1 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4213/035

## WESTERN EUROPE

### RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE VIEWS REVIVAL OF WEST EUROPEAN ALLIANCE

HK270454 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 84 p 7

["World Affairs Column by Zhang Hua [4545 5478]: "The World Is Heading Toward Multipolarity"]

[Text] The West European alliance will soon convene a joint conference to be attended by foreign ministers and ministers of national defense. This is to be the conference in which some West European countries discuss their defense affairs independently. Such a conference will be the first in the last 30 years since the establishment of the West European Alliance. The West European Alliance, which has been quiet for many years, has now been "revived."

The West European Alliance is a defense organization with a history of nearly 30 years. However, since the two military blocs have confronted each other in Europe, Western Europe has had to be placed under the protection of the U.S. "nuclear umbrella." As a result, the importance of NATO has become greater than that of the West European Alliance. Therefore, the West European Alliance is unable to give play to its role. Since the establishment of the EEC, West European countries have combined their economic strength and have gradually developed into an economic and political force that can match the forces of the United States and the USSR, and their role has become increasingly important in world affairs. With the aggravation of the nuclear arms race between the United States and the USSR, the danger of Europe's becoming a nuclear battlefield is increasing daily; consequently, the West European countries feel ill at ease. They demand association and cooperation in terms of defense, so as to strengthen their independent status and be able to make their own decisions. It is under these circumstances that the West European Alliance has been revived.

The further development of the West European countries in their efforts to seek independence will surely strengthen their role in world affairs. This will make the world head toward multipolarity, which is beneficial to safeguarding world peace. Since World War II, international politics has favored the formation of blocs and bipolarity. Both the superpowers want to control some of the countries in the world, set up their own sphere of influence, and force these countries to serve their struggle for world hegemony. Consequently, tension occurs continuously in the world situations and the threat

of war becomes increasingly serious. However, the people demand peace, demand the preservation of independence and sovereignty of their own countries, and demand control over their own destiny. They are unwilling to be sacrificed to the struggle for hegemony by the superpowers. In addition, the imbalance of the development of world politics and economics has also strengthened the economic and political positions of some countries and their role in world affairs. New countries and blocs with worldwide influence have emerged, which is causing the world to gradually change from bipolarity to multipolarity.

This trend is no doubt a good thing for the preservation of world peace. It exerts some restraint on the superpowers in their efforts to practice hegemony, so that they cannot do things as they wish. Therefore, the trend by the West European countries toward making joint efforts and adhering to independent decisionmaking is not only beneficial to peace in Europe, but also beneficial to world peace, and the trend has thus attracted people's attention.

CSO: 4005/127

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PARTY'S LEADERSHIP OVER STATE POWER STRENGTHENED

Changchun JILIN DAXUE [JILIN UNIVERSITY JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 1984 pp 41-43

[Article by Liu Qingcai [0491 1987 2088]: "Strengthen and Improve the Party's Leadership Over the Organs of State Power"]

[Text] To maintain in the state's political life a proper balance between party committees at all levels and organs of state power at all levels is to maintain a proper balance between the party and the state. This was a major theoretical and practical problem that our party had to resolve after it became the party in power. The experience of building political power for over 30 years since the founding of the PRC has made clear that the organs of state power can be fully brought into play only by strengthening and improving party leadership.

The party is the core of leadership over state power, and this is a fundamental principle that must be adhered to. The fundamental conclusion that the people of our nation have drawn from the earthshaking great changes that have occurred in 20th century China is that without the party there would be no new China and that only socialism could save China. Looking back at the victories won and the mistakes made since the people have had political power in their hands, the public soberly recognizes that the basis for founding a state and managing its affairs is adherence to the four fundamental principles, namely, adherence to taking the socialist road, adherence to the people's democratic dictatorship, adherence to party leadership, and adherence to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The core of these four fundamental principles is party leadership. The new constitution that was adopted by the fifth session of the Fifth NPC has fully affirmed the four fundamental principles, has once again acknowledged the CPC's position of leadership in the state, and has reflected the common will and aspirations of each group of people throughout the nation.

How can the party exercise leadership over state power? Lenin stated that "overall leadership" must be exercised, which is the political leadership that is commonly spoken of.<sup>1</sup> This leadership is not simple administrative decrees or taking on everything, but is the embodiment of approving the correct line, principles and policies, the embodiment of approving the highly effective work where party members are elected to hold public office, and the

embodiment of approving the ideological and political work of party organizations and the exemplary vanguard role of the vast party members. While discussing the problem of political power, comrade Mao Zedong pointed out as early as 1928 that "afterwards the party must carry out the task of leading the government. When carrying out this task, the measures advocated by the party in addition to propaganda must be approved by government organizations. The mistaken measure where the KMT issued orders directly to the government must be avoided."<sup>2</sup> After the October revolution the Soviet Union attempted to reform state organs, and on one occasion merged some party and soviet organs. The result was that the party's leadership role was weakened and the organs of state power were hampered in exercising their functions and powers. Later, they acknowledged that "there must be a clear-cut separation of powers between the party (as well as the Central Committee) and soviet political power," and that there could not be "unduly frequent and unusual interference that often meddles in the details" of the organs of state power.<sup>3</sup> Lenin pointed out that "the party is the vanguard of the proletariat's direct power, the state is the realm where that power is enforced," and that "communism takes as a premise the political organ of soviet political power that enables the oppressed masses to bring success to each cause, otherwise communism could not be imagined."<sup>4</sup> This is to say that the party is the leader of state life, not the manager. The organs of state power directly administer the state as representatives of the people, but the party's administration of the state is indirect in that it mainly exercises leadership over the organs of state power and relies on the people to administer the state. The goals and tasks of the party and the organs of state power are identical: to serve the best interests of the greatest number of people, namely, to build and develop socialism and ultimately realize communism. Nevertheless, the nature, powers of office and functions as well as forms of activity of the party and state organs are different; they cannot be mixed together and they also cannot be replaced. Just as comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in the report to the 12th Party Congress, "the party is not an authoritarian organization that orders the masses about, and it also is not an administrative and production organization." "The party's leadership is mainly leadership in ideology, politics and general and specific policies."

It should be made clear that in politics the relationship between party organizations at all levels and organs of state power at all levels is the relationship between those that lead and those that are led. However, this leadership in politics cannot be understood as the relationship in law between higher and lower levels. All of our nation's previous constitutions have solemnly proclaimed that "all power in the PRC belongs to the people." This is the core substance and basic criterion of our state system. The people's congress at different levels as well as its standing committee is the organ through which the people exercise the state's authority, and it is the basic form through which the people administer the state. The NPC is the highest organ of state power. There is no organization of authority that is its equal, and there certainly is none that is above it. The party occupies a position of leadership in the state's political life and the socialist cause, but it cannot replace the state's exercising its own authority. The



recommendations put forth by the party Central Committee must be approved by the NPC or its standing committee before they can become the state's views. Some become law, and they are jointly observed by people throughout the nation. This is also the case for the relationship between local party organizations at all levels and organs of state power at all levels. There was a long period of time in the past, particularly during the 10 years of disorder, when socialist democracy and the socialist legal system suffered severe damage and relations between the party and the state were quite strained. Under the slogan of unified leadership party organizations placed themselves above the organs of state power, and they monopolized and meddled in everything. What was even more severe was that under the influence of the ultra-leftist line this erroneous practice of no separation of party and government and replacing the government with the party was actually written into the 1975 constitution, which resulted in the people's congress becoming a mere formality. This is a bitter lesson. After the "gang of four" was smashed, and particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, our party again established Marxism's ideological, political and organizational lines, and it brought about historic, great changes. On many occasions comrade Deng Xiaoping has emphatically pointed out that in order to support the party's leadership great efforts must be made to improve that leadership, that in order to safeguard the people's democracy the legal system must be strengthened, and that in order to meet the needs of the modernization construction the party's and state's leadership systems must be reformed and perfected. The party Central Committee has adopted a series of measures to resolve systematically the problems of excessive centralization of authority, no separation of party and government, replacing the government with the party, etc. The new constitution has affirmed this positive result, has fully embodied the principle of separation of party and government, and has gone a step further in perfecting the leadership system of the state.

To lead and organize the people to realize that they are the masters of their own affairs is essential to strengthening and improving party leadership. Our party led the people to overthrow the three big mountains: the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. It built up the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship that was led by the working class and that had as its foundation the worker-peasant alliance, and it fought for democracy. After the proletariat became the ruling class, our party also led the people to establish an organization of political power that was suited to the people's democratic dictatorship-the people's congress system. This system is the basic political system of our nation, and its salient feature is that the people are the masters of their own affairs. The lesson of the 10 years of disorder tells us that there was no guarantee of the democratic right of the people being masters of their own affairs, and that "all power belong to the people" became empty talk. Lenin stated that "the people are firmly convinced by experience, so if the organs of the people's representation do not have full authority," "they are nothing."<sup>5</sup> The task of our party lies in assuring that in every respect the organs of state power can effectively exercise their functions and powers and realistically guarantee the democratic right of the people to be masters of their own affairs. Viewing the local



organs of state power, since 1979 local people's congresses at different levels above the county level have set up standing committees, which is an important reform of our nation's local organizations of political power. Nevertheless, because these standing committees are newly-formed organizations, they lack experience, so party organizations at all levels should strengthen leadership. For example, the local people's congress standing committee is a local organ of state power, yet there are people who see it as an organ "in form." This, then, requires that party organizations strengthen ideological and political work, teach party members to recognize fully the nature, task, powers of office and role of the local standing committee, and establish its legal status and authority among the masses. The local people's congress standing committee is both a local organ of state power and a working body. It is not, as some people believe, an organ that arranges the honored duty of "providing for the aged." This requires that thinking be corrected, which will enable the newly-formed standing committee to become truly a working group. The local standing committee employs a collective job responsibility system, uses the form of meetings to exercise collectively its functions and powers, and it collectively resolves problems. Yet there are some comrades who still lack democratic practices. This requires that the organization of the standing committee be strengthened according to the principle of democratic centralism, which will enable it to become an authoritative organ of the people's power. The time for establishing the local people's congress standing committees has been rather brief, so if difficulties are encountered in the area of material conditions party organizations should properly resolve those difficulties in order to ensure that the routine work of the standing committee can be smoothly carried out, etc. Historical and practical experience has shown that party leadership is the fundamental guarantee of the people being the masters of their own affairs. The people's congress at different levels and its standing committee administer the state as representatives of the people under the party's leadership. It can be said that strengthening the system where the people administer the state will guarantee that the people's congress at different levels and its standing committee will exercise the functions and powers entrusted to the people, which is precisely in order to facilitate party leadership.

Strengthening the legal system and handling affairs according to law is most important for strengthening and improving party leadership in the new historical period. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has emphasized that democracy must be enabled to become institutionalized and legalized. Peng Zhen, chairman of the standing committee of the NPC, pointed out at a conference of Capital News personages that "for our nation to maintain permanently public order, we must rely on strengthening the socialist legal system." "There must be a gradual transition from relying on the handling of affairs according to policy to relying not only on policy, but also establishing and strengthening a legal system and handling affairs according to law." How our guiding ideology, work styles and methods adjust to this transformation from policy to legal system is a new problem that must be resolved in the process of the present and future development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the socialist legal system. The laws of our socialist state are the collective

embodiment of the will of the people, and they are the final form of the party's and the state's principles and policies. The state's laws and the party's policies coincide, but there are differences. Policy cannot replace law. The party's policies are of an entreating and guiding nature, and they are mainly implemented by relying on the exemplary role of party members and by educating and spreading propaganda among the masses. The law is assured of being enforced by relying on the state's coercive power. Moreover, it possesses relative stability. After the party led the people to gain political power, it had to administer the state and consolidate that political power. Relying on policy was not enough; it also had to establish and strengthen a legal system. Lenin stated that "like any class, once the working class seizes power it has to change the system of ownership and adopt a new constitution to control, maintain and consolidate that political power."<sup>6</sup> To establish and strengthen a legal system is a basic form and important method of the party's exercising leadership over the state. The party leads the people to draw up constitutions and to make laws, and it also leads the people to abide by them. To obey the law is to obey party leadership and the people of the entire nation. In order to avoid repeating that tragedy brought about by replacing the law with words, power and the party during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," the new Party Constitution clearly stipulates that "the party must operate within the constitution and the law." In order to guard their implementation, the new party constitution stipulates that "all state organs and armed forces, each political party and social group, and each enterprise and undertaking must abide by the constitution and obey the law." "No organization or individual can have privileges that exceed the constitution and the law." Party organizations face a new task, which is that they must study and be well versed in the constitution and the law, and they must utilize the legal system to bring about the party's political leadership of the state.

In modern state political systems, whether it be in a socialist state that has instituted a people's representative system or in a capitalist country that has instituted a parliamentary system, the ruling class uses political parties to concentrate the will of that class in guiding the actions of state organs. Both are alike in form, but their intrinsic qualities are different. The bourgeois political parties represent the interests of that class, and the multi-party or two party system is determined by the competitive conditions where the bourgeois parties jostle against each other. This is one manifestation of bourgeois political power. While discussing America's two party system, Engels acutely pointed out that "there we can see two large groups of political opportunists. They take turns in taking political power into their hands, using the dirtiest tricks for the most despicable purposes in wielding that political power, but the people are powerless to deal with these large political cliques. On the surface these people serve the masses, but in fact they rule and plunder them."<sup>7</sup> This profoundly revealed the essence of the bourgeois two party or multi-party system. Our nation also has instituted a multi-party system. The party is the vanguard of the working class, the true representative of the interests of each group of people, and the core of leadership of the socialist cause. Other democratic parties are subordinate to the socialist cause under the prerequisite of acknowledging the leadership of the party, and the cooperation between the party and each

democratic party has as its foundation the four fundamental principles. The policies of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "showing utter devotion to each other and sharing honor or disgrace" are implemented, but it is not like the relationship between the party in power in capitalist countries and other political parties where the distinction is made between the "party in office" and the "party out of office" or the party in power and the opposition party. The legislative, administrative and judicial bodies of our nation are also not a "tripartite confrontation," but are such that each state organ can more easily share the work in cooperating with organizations to coordinate activities and work in harmony under the leadership of the party.

The "Resolution On Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" that was adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee points out that the "gradual establishment of a socialist political system that has a high degree of democracy is one of the fundamental tasks of the socialist revolution." Party organizations at all levels must further strengthen and improve party leadership and bring fully into play the organs of state power while developing socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, and promoting the victory of our nation's socialist modernization.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. "Liening Quanji" [The Complete Works of Lenin], Vol 33, p 221.
2. "Mao Zedong Xuanji" [Selected Works of Mao Zedong], Vol 1, p 75.
3. Lenin, op. cit., Vol 33, p 221.
4. Ibid., Vol 32, p 88, Vol 31, p 380.
5. Ibid., Vol 11, p 98.
6. Ibid., Vol 30, p 433.
7. "Makesi Engesi Xuanji" [Selected Works of Marx and Engels], Vol 2, p 335.

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CSO: 4005/023

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BIPARTISAN, ONE-PARTY SYSTEMS COMPARED

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 8, 5 Aug 84  
pp 24-26

[Article by Pan Xiangdong [3382 0686 2639]: "The Capitalist Bipartisan System and the Socialist One-Party System"]

[text] Some people feel that the bipartisan system followed in capitalist countries is very democratic; therefore, China should be likewise. This idea is incorrect. Looking for the reason, we find that it was the result of being misled by the illusion of the bipartisan system. To clarify the issue, we must start by analyzing the democracy of capitalism to dissect the essence of the bipartisan system.

In a class society, democracy refers to the state system and is a form of the state. Lenin pointed out: "Same as any political superstructure, democracy in any form, in the final analysis, serves production and is determined by the production relations of the particular society." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4 p 439). As the superstructure, capitalist democracy is built on the economic base of the capitalists' private ownership of production means and serves the capitalist economic base. In a capitalist society, regardless of how the bourgeoisie boasts about democracy and how it advocates the "democracy of all the people" and "universal democracy," actually, only the bourgeoisie can enjoy them, while the proletariat and the laboring people find themselves under oppression and enslavement. In a capitalist society, whether it is one party in power or two parties taking turns, it is the bourgeoisie which is in power. On the surface, in campaigning for election and in mutually competing and supervising in parliament and in the newspapers, the two political parties of the bourgeoisie appear to be very democratic, but actually they are both the agents of the bourgeoisie and both defend its basic interest. As early as 1891 Engels, hitting the nail on the head, exposed the hypocrisy and class essence of America's bipartisan system. He said: "We can see that there are two large groups of political opportunists taking turns to control political power and resorting to the dirtiest means to wield this power for the most contemptible goal, yet the people are powerless to deal with the politicians. On the surface, they serve the people, but actually they dominate and rob them." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2 p 335).

As a political outer shell, the bipartisan system is the most effective form to serve the bourgeoisie. First of all, it conduces to the readjustment of the internal relations of the ruling class. In ruling and repressing the laboring people, the various groups of the bourgeoisie have the aspect of common interest and identity, but there are also conflicts of interest between them; therefore, they mutually struggle against one another. The bipartisan system is both the produce of the mutual struggle between the bourgeois monopoly groups and the tool to reconcile their contradictions. Former U.S. President Nixon, for instance, gained power by means of the influence of the Southwest financial group; therefore, he must do his best to serve it, while also giving consideration to the interest of the Northeast and other financial groups. During his first term, as he properly handled the relations among the various groups and protected their common interests, there was no problem. In his second term, as he showed an obvious bias in favor of the Southwest group in the appointment of government officials and the formulation of domestic and foreign policies and overlooked and infringed on the interests of other groups, the Northeast group used the so-called "Watergate incident" to oust him. Therefore, we must not be misled by the bourgeois bipartisan system. Regardless of which party or faction, the goal is to serve the bourgeoisie as a whole.

Next, the bourgeois bipartisan system is one of the effective means to hoodwink the proletariat and the laboring people. By means of the arguments between the two parties in and out of office, they make changes in certain bourgeois policies to divert the attention of the laboring people and make them forget the basic conflict of interest between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. By alternating the two parties, the bourgeoisie eases the people's discontent. When one bourgeois political party can no longer proceed with its control, it is replaced by the other bourgeois political party, so that the people, instead of doubting and overthrowing the capitalist system, place their hopes in the new ruling party. On the surface, the parties under the bipartisan system gain power by means of majority votes, and the laboring people freely elect the party representing their interest, but actually it is merely "permitting the oppressed to decide once every few years which representative of the oppressing class will represent it in parliament and repress them!" ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3 p 246). As the bourgeoisie in a capitalist country controls the state political power, a true proletarian political party cannot become the ruling party. They either cannot win a parliamentary majority due to various conditional restrictions, or are declared illegal and suppressed. To date, no proletarian party in capitalist countries in the world has won an election and gained power. Under either the bipartisan or the multiparty system, the parties appear to be competing for election, but actually, only a bourgeois party can win. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The so-called bipartisan system is merely a means to uphold the bourgeois dictatorship; it absolutely cannot protect the freedom and rights of the laboring people." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5 p 367).



Some people feel that, since the bourgeois bipartisan system is conducive to the democracy of the bourgeoisie, we should also introduce the bipartisan system like the Western bourgeoisie in order to promote the development of socialist democracy. This is a muddled concept, because it confuses the essential distinctions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The basic interests of the proletariat are identical. In a capitalist society, each and every proletarian is a hired laborer who has lost his production means and is forced to sell his labor. In a socialist society, the worker class owns the production means, is the masters of society and the leading class of the state, and struggles for socialism and the ultimate achievement of communism. Its basic identity in economic and political interests prevents it from splitting into two hostile factional groups, and nor will its political party divide into two. Are the facts not precisely thus? As proved by practice, the party's unity and unanimity and its unity and identity with the masses are the basic guarantees of all our successes.

Some people ask: Since the political party of the worker class cannot divide into two and follow the bipartisan system, is it possible for it to take turns with the democratic parties to govern? This is an idea severed from China's reality and will not work. As proved by China's modern history, in the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China, the weakness of the national bourgeoisie and its political party and its vacillation in revolution determined that it was incapable of leading China's revolution. By the time of the socialist society, the national bourgeoisie no longer exists as class; only the CPC, with communism as its goal of struggle, can lead our people in the socialist revolution and construction. Its leadership position is determined by its nature as the vanguard of the proletariat and formed in a prolonged revolution and construction. It is the choice of history. Anyone wishing to change the party's leadership position will never be endorsed by the masses. When some people in 1957 suggested that the democratic parties and the CPC take turns to govern, they immediately encountered the people's opposition, because the Chinese people, by their personal experience, have arrived at a truth: Without the CPC, there would have been no new China; without the CPC, nor would there have been socialism.

Some people feel that the bipartisan system facilitates mutual supervision and conduces to the development of the people's democracy. Actually, whether the people's democracy can be developed hinges on which class is represented by the party in power. In many bourgeois countries, two parties take turns to govern, but as they represent the interest of the bourgeoisie, the laboring people cannot gain any democracy in the bipartisan system. Though socialism follows the one-party system, as the ruling communist party represents the people's interest and serves the people heart and soul, it protects the people's democracy. In his speech at the CPC's 60th anniversary celebration, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "After the victory of the revolution, the people are the masters of the state and society. The most essential substance of the party's leadership of the state life is to organize and support the people as the masters." The party's leadership and the people's

status as masters are identical. Only under the party's leadership did the people overthrow the three big mountains pressing down on their heads and gain the right to be masters. Likewise, only under the party's leadership can socialist democracy be consolidated and developed. Getting rid of the party committees to promote the revolution during the "Great Cultural Revolution," the party's leadership was decimated, and so was socialist democracy as a result. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee strengthened the party's leadership, socialist democracy recovered and developed. As shown by the experiences of history, whenever we deviated from the party's leadership, socialist democracy suffered a setback; whenever we upheld and strengthened the party's leadership, socialist democracy developed. The idea that the one-party system hampers democracy is incompatible with China's practical conditions.

As for the issue of mutual supervision, our party has long built the relationship of "long-term coexistence; mutual supervision" with the various democratic parties. During the war against Japan, when north Shaanxi's enlightened gentry Li Dingming [2621 7844 6900] advised that our party "train the troops and simplify the administration," we promptly accepted his suggestion. Not only do the CPC and the various democratic parties mutually supervise one another, but what is even more important is that we consciously accept the supervision of the broad masses. Our current "Election Law" stipulates: "The deputies to the national and local people's congresses of all levels are under the supervision of the voters and their original electoral units, and the voters and electoral units have the right to recall their deputies." Any citizen in China has the right to inform against, expose and accuse leading cadres violating law and discipline or seriously derelict of duty. Such extensive supervision by the masses is an important safeguard to prevent the government personnel from turning from "public servants of society" to "masters of society." This sincere and conscious acceptance of the people's supervision is much more democratic than the mutual supervision of bourgeois political parties.

(The author is a teacher in the PLA airforce academy.)

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CSO: 4005/041

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CHANGES IN AGE COMPOSITION OF CHINA'S POPULATION

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 29 Jul 84 pp 1-6, 13

[Article by Wu Cangping [6762 3318 5493]: "The Characteristics of Age Composition of China's Population"]

[Text] Information on the age composition of the population derived from the Third Census forms part of the basic data in studying our nation's population reproduction and making arrangements for the social and economic livelihoods of the 1 billion population. Therein lies another significance: concerning the incompleteness of past censuses resulting from various reasons in our nation's history, retrospective estimates and calculations were carried out on the basis of the information obtained from the population's age composition of this census, and revisions and the filling in of deficiencies were also conducted. No doubt the population's age composition, which was calculated at the same time, should have significance.

According to China's situation, the author considered that in analyzing the age composition of China's population, the information obtained from the past three censuses should be applied. Other information, generally speaking, could not be compared with the information from the past three censuses. The reasons were as follows:

- (1) In terms of the comprehensiveness and completeness of the information, this census had better information than others, which usually referred to individual prefectures.
- (2) Information on age had to be collected at the same time during the census. Other information had always been obtained in a certain year on different dates, and some of the censuses might have dragged on for 2 or 3 years.
- (3) In China, generally speaking, errors made during the registration of the census were fewer than those in other surveys. In other surveys, information on age was mostly obtained from records of sex and age in the residence registration. However, this census, based on the reorganization of the registered permanent residence, checked these figures out and counted them one by one.



(4) Only from the census could detailed information on various ages be obtained. It was an advantage for further analysis. Particularly in China, the differences in the size of the populations of various ages were sometimes very big. If there were only group information, big differences within the group could be easily covered, which was disadvantageous for analysis.

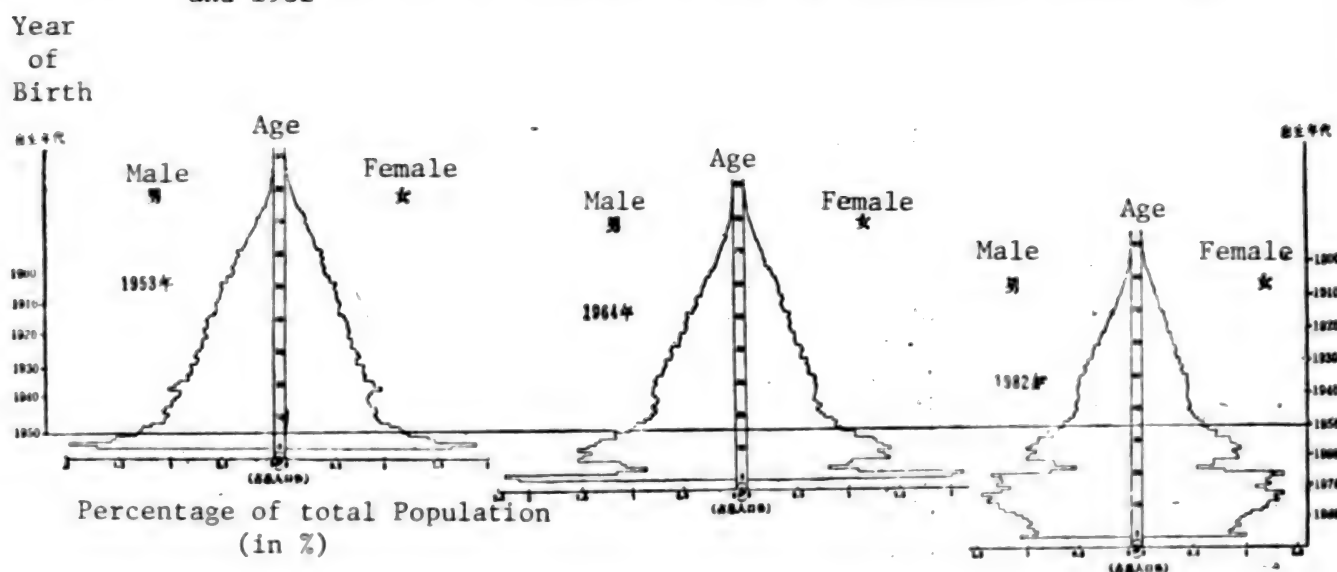
The analysis of the age composition of China's population was based mainly on the information on age composition published from the censuses of 1953, 1964 and 1982 and the age pyramids drawn on the basis of this information. Of all the information, the information on the age composition from the census of 1982 was the most significant (in this article, estimated figures were collected via the 10-percent sampling method)\* because it could entirely reflect the final age composition formed by the births, deaths and population growth and changes of China's total population after liberation. The current published data on the nation's age composition--collected via the 10 percent sampling method--did not include the age composition of the 4.24 million troops. However, the 4.24 million troops only occupied 0.42 percent of the population, and they fell mostly within the 15-64 year age bracket. Whether the troops were included or not was not worth mentioning because the proportional difference in the population in the 15-64 year age bracket to the total population did not even reach 0.16 percent; the difference in the 0-14 year age bracket was only 0.14 percent, and the difference in the age group over 65 years old was only 0.02 percent. On the other hand, the comparison of age compositions among prefectures, urban and rural areas and nationalities could only use the data excluding those of the troops. Therefore, in this article, in the analysis of age composition, except for individual related analysis of the population of youth group, an adjustment was not made for the population of the troops. In China, within the whole nation's territory, the movement of the population had a very slight impact on the age composition. Thus, data, collected via the 10-percent sampling method from the census of 1982, could be scientifically used in a direct analysis of the age composition.

The population age pyramid of the three censuses is a forceful means of observing the changes in population development since the founding of New China. Due to the differences among the populations of various ages, differences could be brought to the same level if a 5-year age interval were used in drawing the age pyramid. In this article, age pyramids were drawn for each age. The following three age pyramids were arranged and drawn according to the population's years of birth so that observations and comparisons could be made. See the figure below.

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\*Census or other data used in this article were from the censuses of 1953, 1964 and 1982. Data without specifying their sources were based on "Zhongguo Disanci Renkou Pucha Di Zhuyao Shuzi [Major Statistics From China's Third Census]," China's Statistics Publishing House, October 1982, and on calculations and inferences from major statistics collected via sampling at 10 percent from the Third Census.

Figure 1. Graphs Showing the Age Composition of the Population in 1953, 1964 and 1982



#### Characteristics of the Age Composition of China's Population

From the standpoint of the data on the age composition of the population and the figures showing the three age pyramids, the various characteristics of our nation's age composition were analyzed as follows:

(1) The age composition of our nation's population, obviously, included two types of age compositions in population reproduction: (a) the type of age composition with a high birth rate and rapid growth; (b) a transitional type of age composition trending toward a low birth-rate and slow growth. Generally, the population of the 10-12 year age bracket in the early 1970's or 1982--could be used as the dividing line in the division of these two types. After the population had reached its peak at the age of 13 years old, the population started to taper off. After that, the population at each age showed a decreasing trend. As shown by the graphs, the early 1970's marked the changes of the two different types.

Prior to the 1970's, our nation's population was characterized by its rapid growth. As shown by the age pyramid of 1953, the rapid population growth after 1949 was reflected in a rapid expansion at the base; in the pyramids of 1964 and 1982, the base beneath the solid line, indicating the founding of New China, had expanded. It is clearly seen that such expansion continued until the end of the 1960's. Although the years around 1960 showed a distinct contraction in population as a result of social changes (see Figure 1), the trend of population growth had not yet changed. In the data for the age composition of 1953 and 1964, such a phenomenon was reflected by the increasing proportion of the juvenile population in the 0-14 year age-bracket to the total population, the decreasing average age and age median and the relative figures of the foster ratio and the ratio of the aged to the young. See Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of Age Composition of the Population Among China (Three Censuses), Sweden, Japan, Developed Nation and Developing Nation

(11) Sector	(12)			(13)	(14)	(15)			(16)			
	中 国			发达 国家 1980	发展 中国 家 1980	瑞 典			日 本			
	1953	1964	1982	1980	1980	1860	1900	1980	1935	1947	1955	1980
(1)全部人口 (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(2) 0—14岁 (%)	36.3	40.7	33.6	23.0	41.0	33.5	32.5	19.0	38.9	35.3	33.4	23.5
(3) 15—64岁 (%)	59.3	55.7	61.5	66.0	56.0	61.3	59.1	64.0	58.4	59.9	61.3	67.4
(4) 65岁以上 (%)	4.4	3.6	4.9	11.0	3.0	5.2	8.4	17.0	4.7	4.8	5.3	9.1
(5) 年龄中位数 (岁)	22.7	20.2	22.9			24.5	24.9	35.9	22.0	22.3	23.6	32.5
(6) 平均年龄 (岁)	26.5	24.9	27.1			27.3	28.5		26.7	26.7	27.6	33.9
(7) 对老人抚养比 $\frac{(4)}{(3)}$ (%)	7.44	6.39	7.98	16.67	5.36	8.48	14.21	26.56	8.05	8.01	8.65	13.5
(8) 对少年儿童抚养比 $\frac{(2)}{(3)}$ (%)	61.16	73.01	54.64	34.85	73.21	54.65	54.99	29.69	63.18	58.93	54.49	34.87
(9) 抚养比 $\frac{(2)+(4)}{(3)}$ (%)	68.6	79.40	62.62	51.52	78.57	63.13	69.20	56.25	71.23	66.94	63.14	48.37
(10) 老少比 $\frac{(4)}{(2)}$ (%)	12.16	8.76	14.61	47.83	7.3	15.52	25.85	89.47	12.74	13.60	15.87	38.72

Key:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Total Population (%)                                     | 10. Aged/Youth Ratio $\frac{(4)}{(2)}$ (%) |
| 2. 0-14 Year Old (%)  | 11. Sector                                 |
| 3. 15-64 Year Old (%)                                       | 12. China                                  |
| 4. Over 65 Years Old (%)                                    | 13. Developed Nation                       |
| 5. Age Median (Year)  | 14. Developing Nation                      |
| 6. Average Age (Year)                                       | 15. Sweden                                 |
| 7. Living Support Ratio; the Aged $\frac{(4)}{(3)}$ (%)     | 16. Japan                                  |
| 8. Living Support Ratio for the Young $\frac{(2)}{(3)}$ (%) |  |
| 9. Living Support Ratio $\frac{(2)+(4)}{(3)}$ (%)           |  |

Sources: Data on China were based on three censuses. Data on Sweden were based on RENKOU GONGBAO No 2, Vol 35, Jun 80. "Causes and Effects of Population Trends," United Nations (1973) p 269. "Population Yearbook," United Nations Table 7, 1980. Data on Japan were from "Population Affairs Book," 3d Section, 1975. POPULATION THEORY OF JAPAN, p 23. Population Problems Institute No 30, 1980. Developed and developing nations data were from "Tables of World Population," 1983.

The population age pyramid for 1982 showed that there has been a gradual decrease in population since the early 1970's. This marked the changes in China's population which trended toward a low birthrate and slow growth. Since the 1970's, the population contraction at various ages had fundamentally

differed from the sudden contraction that took place at a certain time around 1960. Trends of changes have taken place in population reproduction. Changes were reflected in the following areas: (a) the age median and the average age in 1982 were older than those in 1964. (b) The age composition of the population in 1982 was right between those of the developed country and the developing country. (c) The age composition of the population in 1982 was similar to the age composition of other nations--that had gone through population changes--during the process of population changes. (Sweden from 1860 to 1900 and Japan during 1955 were used as examples.) (d) A series of coefficients of living support ratios derived from the population's age composition showed transitional characteristics. As indicated in Table 1, the index of various items in 1982, as compared with the two previous censuses and contrasted with the data on Sweden and Japan, obviously showed that changes in China's population had already begun. It also indicated that family planning, which was launched in the 1970's, had accelerated the changes in China's population.

(2) The data from the census of 1982 shows that China had started to evolve from a typically young population in 1964 into a mature population. However, it was only a beginning, and the population remained fairly young. Therefore, some indexes, when compared with the relative indexes of other nations in certain places during the historical process of population change, remained relatively young. When some indexes of 1982 are compared with those of Sweden in 1900 and those of Japan in 1955, they all indicate that China was much younger than they were at that time. See Table 2 for the comparison.

Table 2. Comparison of Age Composition Among China, Sweden and Japan

Sector	China 1982	Sweden 1900	Japan 1955	Comparison Between Indexes	
				Difference between China & Sweden	Difference between China & Japan
0-14 Year Population to Total Population (%)	33.6	32.5	33.4	1.1	0.2
15-64 Year Population to Total Population (%)	61.5	59.1	61.3	2.4	0.2
Over 65 Year Population to Total Population (%)	4.9	8.4	5.3	-3.5	-0.4
Age Median (Year)	22.9	24.9	23.6	-2.0	-0.7
Population Pending Fertility Period (20-34 Years Old) to Total Population (%)	23.9	21.1	24.8	2.8	-0.9
Population Pending Potential Fertility Period (Below 34 Years Old) to Total Population (%)	70.0	63.0	67.9	7.0	2.1
Age Median of Working Population (15-64 Years Old) (Years)	30.0	33.2	31.2	-3.2	-1.2

Sources: Same as Table 1.

Comparisons of the various indexes in Table 2 indicate that the population of China in 1982 was much younger than that of Sweden in 1900 and that of Japan in 1955. Thus, it is to be expected that China's population growth would be much sharper than they were, and as a result, more difficulties would be encountered in further changes.

(3) The three censuses of China shows that the population born after liberation was characterized by a pronounced population expansion and contraction between ages. That means that differences among population sizes under various adjacent ages were great. Within 32 years, the expanding and contracting ranges and the differences among various ages were rare in the world. Relative figures showing the differences among various ages within certain age segments from the three censuses are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Differences in Population of Various Age Segments in the Censuses of 1953, 1964 and 1982

1953		1964		1982			
Age	Population of Various Ages (%) (5 yrs old was used as 100).	Age	Population of Various Ages (%) (6 yrs old was used as 100).	Age	Population of Various Ages (%) (19 yrs old as 100).	Age	Population of Various Ages (%) (9 yrs old as 100).
0	135.30	0	139.65	19	100.00	0	82.94
1	156.10	1	148.30	20	56.97	1	69.27
2	122.91	2	76.33	21	39.00	2	72.84
3	119.07	3	56.56	22	52.24	3	78.22
4	102.96	4	70.14	23	52.20	4	74.25
5	100.00	5	72.97	24	71.03	5	77.41
		6	100.00	25	69.00	6	81.38
				26	65.46	7	86.79
						8	95.78
						9	100.00

The data in Table 3 shows that China's population has been neither a static population nor a stable population which increased or decreased at the same rate. The development of China's population was affected greatly by social conditions. Changes in social factors always brought about a sudden population increase or decrease. This type of age composition brought problems to social life, especially in the areas of education, employment, marriage, fertility, housing, demand for commodities, medical and health work, traffic, cultural facilities, etc. It was difficult to adapt to certain periods when changes in both supply and demand between years were relatively marked. Under such situations, the data on the age of China's population used in analysis and planning



should not be grouped by rough deduction, and the data on each various ages should be used as supplements. Otherwise, very easily, big differences among population at each various age within the group would be averaged and abstracted. Differences could not be shown, and it was disadvantageous for better prediction and arrangement of planning.

(4) There were marked differences in the age composition of China's population among prefectures, urban and rural areas and nationalities. It reflected the complexity and diversification of our nation's population.

The territory of China is vast, and the economic and cultural development among prefectures, nationalities and urban and rural areas is not even. There were marked differences in the original composition of the population. In addition, family planning was not launched at the same time, and the range and quality of its development also varied. All these had brought about differences in the births and deaths of the population and the variations in quick or slow and early or late population changes. Consequently, a very different age composition would be formed. In the prefectures, quicker changes toward low birth rates and slow growth were found in the eastern coastal region than in the southwest and northwest region. This trend is reflected in Table 4.

There are close ties between different prefectures and different nationalities. The prefectures of our nation with a population of a relatively young age composition are always inhabited by minority nationalities. In general, the age of the population of minority nationalities is much younger than that of the Han nationality. Thus, the difference in the coefficient of the living support ratio derived is large. This is clearly shown in Table 5. However, there are 55 minority nationalities in our nation, and their overall conditions vary; the levels of population reproduction also vary greatly and, therefore, their age composition differs. Among the 15 minority nationalities with a population over a million, there were eight minority nationalities whose population within the 0-14 year age bracket exceeded 38 percent of its total population, but there were some which were below 30 percent, such as the Chaoxian [Korean] nationality whose population within the 0-14 year age bracket comprised only 28.4 percent of the total population.

In history, due to the factors of the movement of population between the urban and rural areas, different birth rates in urban and rural areas, etc, the proportion of working population to China's total population in the urban areas has always been above that in the rural areas, and the proportion of juveniles and children in the rural areas was higher than that in the urban areas. There have been changes in this situation since the founding of New China. However, such a trend remains, particularly because better results have been achieved by the development of family planning in the cities than in the rural areas and because a young labor force from the rural areas has been pouring into the cities and towns. Differences between the urban and rural areas in the proportions of the population in the 0-14 year, the 15-64 year and especially the 20-25 year age brackets to the total population remain. For details, see Table 6.

Table 4. Comparison of the Population's Age Composition Among Shanghai, Tianjin, Beijing, Jiangsu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang and Guizhou

Index	Provinces, Municipalities with Rapid Changes Trending Low Birth Rates, Slow Growth				Provinces, Autonomous Regions with Slow Changes Trending Low Birth Rate, Slow Growth				Range Between Highest and Lowest Indexes
	Shanghai	Beijing	Tianjin	Jiangsu	Ningxia	Qinghai	Guizhou	Xinjiang	
Proportion of 0-14 Yr Population to Total Population (%)	18.09	22.12	24.25	28.99	41.44	40.79	40.67	39.72	23.35
Proportion of 15-64 Yr Population to Total Population (%)	74.53	72.23	70.21	65.47	55.32	56.50	54.63	56.55	19.90
Population of over 65 Yr to Total Population (%)	7.38	5.64	5.54	5.54	3.25	2.71	4.70	3.73	4.67
Average Age of Population (Year)	33.24	30.76	29.90	28.94	23.44	23.86	25.03	24.64	9.8
Median of Population Age (Year)	29.28	27.19	26.60	25.54	18.32	18.42	18.83	19.48	10.96
Living Support Ratio of Working Population to Dependent Population (1)+(3)/(2) (%)	34.17	38.42	42.42	52.75	80.78	76.99	83.03	76.84	48.86
Living Support Ratio of Working Population to Children, Juvenile Population (1)+(3)/(2) (%)	24.28	30.62	34.52	44.28	74.90	72.19	74.44	70.24	50.62
Living Support Ratio of Working Population to Aged Population (3)/(2) (%)	9.89	7.80	7.89	8.46	5.87	4.79	8.59	6.60	5.1
Ratio of Aged to Children, Juvenile Population (3)/(2) (%)	40.72	25.49	22.85	19.11	7.84	6.64	11.55	9.40	34.088

Table 5. The Age Composition of the Population of Han Nationality and Minority Nationalities, 1982 (in Percentage to Total Population)

Sector	Han Nationality	Minority
(1) 0-14 Years	33.20	39.16
(2) 15-64 Years	61.86	56.38
(3) Over 65 Years	4.94	4.46
(4) Living Support Proportion of Total Population $\frac{(1)+(3)}{(2)}$	61.66	77.37
(5) Living Support Ratio of Dependent Population to Young Population $(1)/(2)$	53.67	69.46
(6) Aged/Young Ratio $(3)/(1)$	14.88	11.39

Table 6. Proportions of Population for Various Age Brackets in the Nation's Cities, Towns and Villages to Total Population (%), 1982

Age Bracket	Whole Nation	Cities	Towns	Villages	City Exceeds Village
0-14 Years	33.60	26.02	28.44	35.37	-9.35
15-64 Years	61.49	69.32	67.35	59.63	+9.69
(20-55 Yrs)	(42.9)	(51.18)	(49.60)	(40.88)	(+10.03)
Over 65 Years	4.91	4.66	4.21	5.00	-0.34

#### Studies on Factors Leading to the Present Characteristics of the Age Composition of China's Population

It is well known that the age composition of the population at a specific time is the result of the population's births, deaths and movements in a historical period. After all, it is governed by social, economic and cultural factors and the population situation in history. Overall, since the founding of New China, major factors affecting the changes in age composition have been as follows:

(1) There has been a rapid drop in the death rate, especially the infant death rate. The drop in the death rate in the whole nation had taken place about 20 years earlier than that in the fertility rate. Since the founding of New China, the total death rate dropped very rapidly. In 1957, it had dropped abruptly from the original high level at 20 per 1,000 to below 11 per 1,000. Except for a rise in the 1959-61 period, the total trend indicated a rapid fall year after year. In 1981, it dropped to 6.36 per 1,000. The infant death rate had dropped



from 200 per 1,000 before liberation to below 40 per 1,000 in 1981. On the other hand, the birth rate was basically maintained at the original, relatively high level in the 1950's and 1960's. Thus, within a very long period, the population grew at the rate of 2-2.5 percent. The age composition formed prior to the 1970's was a young population with a high birth rate and rapid growth. There has been a sudden population growth at various periods, thus forming relatively conspicuous differences among various ages.

(2) Huge changes in the economy of the society have had a great impact on the development of the population. In our nation, the impact of social and economic changes on the population has been very sensitive. Since the founding of New China, parallel to land reform and the improvement in the living standards of the urban and rural populations, the urban and rural populations increased rapidly. During the 3 years from 1959 to 1961, our nation's economy encountered serious problems. Both the nation and the people suffered great losses, thus leading to an abnormally big drop in the birth rate and a rapid rise in the death rate. They are reflected by the temporary sunken bars on the age pyramids of 1964 and 1982. After the 10-year disturbance and aftermath, fertility was in a state of anarchy and the high birth rate lasted for a very long time. This was reflected in the age composition of 1982. Within the 6-19 year age bracket, the population of each age occupied a high percentage--2-2.8 percent--of the total population, and such a phenomenon lasted for 14 years. This was a major factor leading to our nation's relatively young population.

(3) The work of family planning has had a significant impact on the age composition of our nation's population. From the standpoint of time and space, the development of family planning has had a great impact on age composition. Family planning was promoted early in the 1950's and 1960's in our nation. There was an efficient and obvious reflection in the population's age composition during certain periods and in the prefectures that had emphasized family planning. Major efforts had been devoted to the launching of family planning, which was a major cause of the shrinking base of our nation's age pyramid in 1982, and the age composition of our nation's population changed from a type of expansion to a type of contraction and from a young population to a mature population. Differences in the work of family planning were the major factors leading to big differences in the age compositions of the prefectures, nationalities and urban and rural areas. Shanghai is our nation's earliest prefecture in the development of family planning, which was started in the 1960's. It is not an accident that the age composition of Shanghai differs from the rest of the nation. All prefectures with an early and efficient development in family planning have, early or late, entered the stage of maturity in the area of age composition. Those with poor development in family planning remained in the stage of youth with a rapid population growth.

The age composition of our nation differed from that of other developed nations during the changing process of population. Our nation has had her unique characteristics, which are described as follows: (a) when changes first took place in our nation's population, the birth rate was higher than that of other nations, but the death rate was much lower than that of other nations. (b) Our nation's population changed at a rapid rate and it changed abruptly. The Swedish population took over 100 years for its change; our nation took slightly

more than a decade to reach the present stage. Its fast rate was comparable to that of Japan. The data in Table 7 are a comparison of the birth rate, death rate and natural population growth of our nation with those of Sweden and Japan prior to changes in the population. It is helpful in understanding why our nation's age composition is much younger than they were at that time.

Table 7. Comparison of Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Population Growth Among China, Japan and Sweden Prior to Population Changes

Sector	China	Japan	Sweden
Birth Rate (per 1,000)	36.6 (1962-1970)	30.2 (1940-49)	33.6(1751-1800) 32.2(1800-1850) 30.0(1851-1900) 26.0(1900-1909)
Death Rate (per 1,000)	9.1 (1962-1970)	16.6 (1940-49)	27.4(1751-1800) 23.9(1801-1850) 18.5(1851-1900) 14.4(1906-1909)
Population Natural Growth (per 1,000)	27.5 (1962-1970)	13.6 (1940-49)	6.2(1751-1800) 8.3(1801-1850) 11.5(1851-1900) 11.2(1906-1909)
Total Fertility Rate	6.1 (1962-1970)	1.36 (1937)  1.45 (1947)	3.9(1901-1910)

Sources: Same as Table 1. Material on Japan and Sweden in the 20th century was obtained from "Causes and Factors of Population Trends," United Nations, pp 66, 112. Birth rate, death rate and natural population growth rate were based on "China's Statistical Yearbook," 1983 p 105, and simple means were calculated. The total fertility rate was based on surveys on the fertility rate (1 per 1,000) of the nation.

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CSO: 4005/884

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### YOUNG LABORERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS LITERARY, ARTISTIC WORKS

Lanzhou DANGDAI WENYI SHICHAO [CONTEMPORARY TREND OF THOUGHT IN LITERATURE AND ART] in Chinese No 4, 15 Jul 84 pp 49-63

[Article by Huang Ruixu [7806 3843 2485]: "Investigation of Current Trends Among Young Workers With Regard to Appreciation of Literature and Art--A Survey of Tianjin, Shanghai, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Shenyang, Lanzhou, Beijing and Shenzhen"]

[Text] During July-September 1983, the Institute of Youth of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences polled the workers and staff members 30 years of age or younger in Tianjin, Shanghai, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Shenyang and Lanzhou; in the Machinery Bureau of Beijing municipality; and in the four great trades of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone: industry, communications, capital construction and military projects. The institute surveyed a sample of 12,500 persons, 99 percent of whom responded. According to the results processed by the Computation Center of the Hubei Planning Commission, the sample from the first 6 large cities mentioned above and from the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone totaled 11,863 persons. This was China's first written survey--of that size--of the current state of affairs among young workers. The survey asked 133 important questions, including 12 about young workers' appreciation of and activities in literature and art. The data about their opinions that are used in this article are the processed order number distribution data from that survey. The fundamental data appear in the seven tables on the following pages.

In the past 6 months, this writer has visited the Jiang'an [3068 1489] Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant in Wuhan; the No 2 State Cotton Mill in Metallurgical Experimentation Plant and the Library in Tianjin; and nine other units. He held 12 informal discussions that drew a total of 69 persons. The principal group in attendance consisted of young first-line production workers. A second group consisted of the full-time Communist Youth League cadres and the librarians from the unit visited. There were also cadres in charge of trade unions, propaganda departments and libraries.

According to the results of the Institute of Youth's survey, we may gain from one source a rough understanding of how today's young workers enjoy movies, television and Chinese and non-Chinese literary works from ancient and modern times, as well as how they display preferences and trends in their appreciation of literature and art.

表一 1

表二 2

表三 3

4 性别	5 人 数	6 百 分 比	7 年 龄	5 人 数	6 百 分 比	8 婚 姻 状 况	5 人 数	6 百 分 比
9男	6753	56.92%	15—19岁	673	5.67%	未10婚	9139	77.03%
女11	5093	42.93%	20—24岁	6389	53.85%	已12婚	2542	21.42%
未填	17	0.14%	25—29岁	4788	40.36%	曾离过婚14	34	0.28%
13			未13填	13	0.10%	未13填	148	1.24%

表四 15

表五 16

17 政 治 面 貌	5 人 数	6 百 分 比	18 学 历	5 人 数	6 百 分 比
党19员	545	4.59%	1. 小学毕业 20	223	1.87%
团21员	7475	63.01%	2. 初中毕业 22	4043	34.08%
未加入党团组织	3053	25.73%	3. 高中毕业或技校毕业 24	6803	57.34%
未13填	790	6.65%	4. 中 专 25	400	3.37%
			5. 大学或电大、业大毕业 26	349	2.97%
			未 填 13	45	0.37%

1. Chart 1
2. Chart 2
3. Chart 3
4. Sex
5. Number of persons
6. Percentage
7. Age
8. Marital status
9. Male
10. Unmarried
11. Female
12. Married
13. No response
14. Divorced
15. Chart 4
16. Chart 5
17. Political status
18. Educational attainment

19. CPC member
20. Elementary school graduate
21. CYL member
22. Junior middle school graduate
23. Non-CPC, non-CYL
24. Senior middle school graduate or technical school graduate
25. Polytechnic school graduate
26. University, dianda [7193 1129] or professional school graduate

表六 1

实际文化程度 3	人 4 数	百分比 5	6 职业 工 作	人 7 数	百分比 8
1. 小 学 9	1502	13.18%	1. 熟 练 工 15	2942	24.75%
2. 初 中 10	6381	53.78%	2. 操 作 工 16	2443	20.59%
3. 高中或技校 11	2948	24.85%	3. 技 工 17	4017	33.65%
4. 中 专 12	457	3.85%	4. 勤 杂 工 18	252	2.12%
5. 大学 (专科或本科) 13	381	3.21%	5. 工程技术人员 19	534	4.50%
未 填 14	134	1.12%	6. 行政干部 20	649	5.47%
			7. 其 它 21	796	6.70%
			14 未 填	230	1.93%

表七 2

22 表八 青工日常文娱、体育活动的情况 23

活 动 项 目 24	经 25 常	偶 26 而	27 无	未 填 28	31
1. 听广播、看电影、电视、放录音 29	8735人 31	2739人 31	167人 31	222人	31
	73.63%	23.08%	1.40%	1.87%	
2. 阅读报刊、书籍 30	8667	2294	433	489	
	73.05%	19.33%	3.65%	3.95%	

1. Chart 6
2. Chart 7
3. Read Educational Level
4. Number of Persons
5. Percentage
6. Occupation
7. Number of Persons
8. Percentage
9. Elementary School
10. Junior Middle School
11. Senior Middle School or Technical School
12. Polytechnic School
13. University (Training School or Undergraduate School)
14. No Response
15. Skilled Worker
16. Machine Operator
17. Technician
18. Handyman

19. Engineer or Technician
20. Administrative Cadre
21. Other
22. Chart 8
23. Young Workers' Daily Activities in the Areas of Entertainment and Sport
24. Activity
25. Frequently
26. Occasionally
27. Never
28. No Response
29. Listening to the Radio; Television Watching; Seeing Movies; Playing Tapes
30. Reading Newspapers, Magazines and Books
31. Persons

## I

Young workers' enjoyment of literature and art is part of their life outside the workplace. This life is restricted by sociopolitical, economic, cultural and other factors, and it changes as social life changes. Since the crushing of the "gang of four," and especially after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the people's lives have been stable, and their material standard of living has risen. Hence the people demand a richer cultural life, a demand made especially clear by young workers. Life outside the workplace has changed considerably for today's young workers in two ways. First, leisure time has increased, so that young unmarried workers have about four hours a day to themselves. Second, the amount of time spent on recreational activities has gradually increased, and their content has grown richer and more varied every day. Since young workers are by no means satisfied with their recreational activities, they are bent on progressively broadening their horizons in all areas of literature and art in order to make life richer and more meaningful.

According to our survey of 11,863 persons, young workers' principal recreational and athletic activities outside the workplace are in Charts 8 and 9.

The charts show that enjoyment of literature and art is the foremost leisure activity for today's young workers and that of all forms of literature and art, television, movies and novels are the most attractive to them. According to our survey's statistics, 23 percent of young workers often discuss literature and art with their friends during social activities.

The primary importance of the enjoyment of literature and art by young workers outside the workplace shows that literature and art have a wide audience and readership among them. Therefore, our understanding of their artistic tastes and trends in appreciation is undoubtedly of extreme significance for our knowledge of both the social effects of literature and art and the cultural scene and lifestyles (mainly ways of emotional expression) among today's new generation of young workers.

## II

In today's society, if people are to get information about the outside world quickly, they have to have the help of broadcasts, television and other audiovisual tools. According to the survey, more than 85 percent of worker and staff member households in Beijing, Shanghai and other large cities have televisions. Television has entered the lives of several tens of millions of young workers and has also become a powerful means of influencing their thinking and changing their lives.

As they are getting off work, quite a few young workers nowadays ask each other what wonderful program will be on television in the evening. As long as there is a good program on in the evening, people will gather in front of the screen. Moreover, important television news, plays or new movies often become the topics of young workers' conversations the next day. With the rapid spread of television and the lengthening of broadcast time, the influence of television on people's daily lives is growing every day.



3. 田径、球类	1	1847	4227	4959	830
		15.56%	35.63%	41.80%	6.93%
4. 栽花、养鱼、鸟、打猎	2	1541	3313	6123	886
		12.98%	27.92%	51.61%	7.46%
5. 玩乐器、绘画、摄影、集邮、手工艺活动	3	1273	5296	4416	878
		10.73%	44.64%	37.22%	7.40%
6. 棋球类	4	940	3957	5997	969
		7.92%	33.35%	50.55%	8.16%
7. 参观展览	5	774	6771	3344	974
		6.52%	57.07%	28.18%	8.21%
8. 武 术	6	384	921	9264	1294
		3.23%	7.76%	78.09%	10.90%
9. 其它体育活动	7	122	50	893	10798
		1.02%	0.42%	7.52%	91.02%

表九<sup>8</sup> 青工对不同文艺形式感兴趣的情况<sup>9</sup>

文艺形式 10		很感兴趣 11	较感兴趣 12	不太感兴趣 13	很不感兴趣 14	无所谓 15	未填 16
1. 小 说 17		5763人 <sup>24</sup>	4171人 <sup>24</sup>	818人 <sup>24</sup>	71人 <sup>24</sup>	731人 <sup>24</sup>	303人 <sup>24</sup>
		48.63%	35.15%	6.69%	0.59%	6.16%	2.55%
2. 音 乐 18		5998	3857	1065	285	1127	473
		42.72%	32.51%	8.97%	2.23%	9.51%	4.03%
3. 曲 艺 19		4308	3892	1500	363	1139	601
		38.31%	32.80%	12.64%	3.05%	10.10%	5.06%
4. 散 文 20		1951	4605	2446	407	1770	654
		16.44%	38.51%	20.61%	3.43%	14.92%	5.76%
5. 杂 技 21		1727	3883	2444	705	2369	729
		14.55%	32.78%	20.60%	5.94%	19.96%	6.14%
6. 诗 歌 22		1186	3722	3772	529	1874	660
		10.84%	31.37%	31.79%	4.45%	15.79%	5.73%
7. 美 术 23		1287	3270	3203	706	2662	735
		10.64%	27.56%	26.99%	5.95%	22.43%	6.19%

1. Track and Field; Ball Sports
2. Growing Flowers; Raising Fish or Birds: Hunting
3. Playing Musical Instruments; Painting; Photography; Philately; Knitting
4. Board Games
5. Seeing Exhibits
6. Martial Arts
7. Other Sports
8. Chart 9
9. Interest of Young Workers in Various Forms of Literature and Art
10. Form
11. Very Interested
12. Somewhat Interested
13. Not Too Interested
14. Hardly Interested
15. Indifferent
16. No Response
17. Novels
18. Music
19. Quyi [2575 5669]
20. Prose
21. Acrobatics
22. Poetry
23. Fine Arts
24. Persons

8. 戏曲 Traditional Opera	1197	2481	2877	1805	2795	708
	10.09%	20.91%	24.25%	15.21%	23.58%	5.96%
9. 歌剧, 话剧 Opera; Modern Drama	1160	3181	3115	1111	2585	731
	9.77%	26.81%	26.25%	9.36%	21.62%	6.16%
10. 舞蹈 Dance	1144	2581	2977	1534	2879	748
	9.64%	21.75%	25.09%	12.83%	24.26%	6.30%

It is understood that the main programs that young workers like are as follows: telecasts of national and international news; live telecasts of sporting events; and telecasts of new movies and television plays. Most popular are serials like "Zisan Silang" [1217 0005 0934 6745], "Huo Yuanjia" [7202 0955 3946] and "Wu Song" [2976 2646].

Although seeing a movie is not as convenient as watching television, movies are just as attractive as television to young workers. Furthermore, quite a few young workers see movie-going as a way to socialize, and their unions as a rule provide movies for them to see every month. Thus young workers see movies frequently.

From the survey we made a preliminary selection of 50 television plays and movies either liked fairly well by young workers or thought by them to be representative to a certain extent. According to our statistical results, the following are the 10 that young workers most liked to watch:

Chart 10 表十 (The three other responses were "Like Somewhat:" "Indifferent;" (表目共六项, 略去“较喜欢”、“无所谓”、“未填”三项) and "No Response.")

Title 片名	喜 Like 欢	Dislike 不 喜 欢	Did Not See 没 看 过
1. 《流浪者》 "Tramps"	8614	91	348
	72.61%	0.76%	2.93%
"Shaolin Temple"	8354	143	317
2. 《少林寺》	70.42%	1.20%	2.67%



3. 《武松》 "Wu Song"	7860	161	413
	66.25%	1.35%	3.48%
4. 《追捕》 "Pursue and Capture"	7832	108	530
	66.02%	0.91%	4.46%
5. 《蹉跎岁月》 "Wasted Time"	7322	165	1606
	61.72%	1.39%	13.53%
6. 《佐罗》 "Zorro"	7229	186	560
	60.93%	1.56%	4.72%
7. 《牧马人》 "Herders"	6565	330	959
	53.34%	2.78%	8.08%
8. 《一江春水向东流》 "An Eastward-Flowing Springtime River"	6473	293	690
	54.56%	2.46%	5.81%
9. 《人到中年》 "Middle-Aged People"	6260	268	1829
	52.76%	2.25%	15.41%
10. 《瓦尔特保卫萨拉热窝》 "Walter Defends Sarajevo"	6331	215	669
	53.36%	1.81%	5.63%

Of these 10, 5 reflect real life in society. The Indian movie "Tramps" was the most popular. Why did it evoke such strong repercussions and sympathetic responses among youth? As one young worker said: "'Tramps' was welcomed for three reasons. First, it reflects a certain social problem and reality. Second, its plot complications are quite plausible. Third, its conclusion is fairly optimistic." Another young worker said: "During the decade of the Cultural Revolution, quite a few young people were nearly reduced to being halfdone. We are a damaged and delayed generation. We hope to be able to get understanding and fair treatment from society, as well as to be able to find true love." Television play "Wasted Time," which deals with the bitter experience of a generation of young intellectuals during the "Cultural Revolution," typically reflects the road traveled by contemporary youth and their thoughts and emotions. It made a deep impression on young workers' hearts. "Herders" and "Middle-Aged People," splendid movies that reflect contemporary life as it truly is, were also widely welcomed by young workers. This showed that the young workers sympathized with and understood the hardships and spirit of struggle of middle-aged intellectuals. In addition, the new movie "The Blood Is Always Hot," released last year, got good reviews from young workers. Quite a few of them were able to recite the long lines of Luo [5012], the factory director. A fair number of today's young workers--born in difficult times, raised in turbulent times and employed in times of readjustment--have many emotions welling up inside them and are sensitive. In the process of complex and turbulent social development, certain social trends worth

noting are frequently reflected among these workers earlier than among any other group. Through television and movies, young workers hope to deepen their observation and understanding of social reality. From those media they also hope to get instruction in the exploration of the road of life and to find ways of solving social problems. In informal discussions, quite a few young workers said that they liked all works that profoundly and genuinely reflected social life. "An Eastward-Flowing Springtime River," a splendid revolutionary-realist movie from China's period of democratic revolution, to this day still tugs at young workers' heartstrings. Young workers also delighted in talking about the historical movie "Lin Zexu" [2651 0463 1776] and about "Fighting North and South on Many Fronts" and "Wind and Rain on Mount Zhong," two movies that depicted struggle during revolutionary history. Young workers were disgusted with carelessly made and faddish works and were tired of movies that were superficially exciting but shallow in content. On the other hand, they were deeply interested in television plays and movies that sharply exposed contradictions in society, that pointed out today's evils and offered solutions to them and that reflect real life. This shows that many of today's young workers are already dissatisfied with vulgarity and provocation and are beginning to seek intrinsic art, art that is food for thought and art rich in philosophy. This is a gratifying trend in their appreciation of literature and art.

Kung-fu movies are also popular with young workers. "Shaolin Temple" drew the largest audience, with 97.3 percent of those polled having seen it. Quite a few of them saw it many times. By means of a picture scroll that interweaves history and Kung-fu, "Shaolin Temple" presents the Chinese nation's fine traditions of indomitability, unswerving determination and refusal to compromise between good and evil. It makes people find everything fresh and new and arouses their spirit. The television serial "Wu Song" and the new movie "Wudong" made a profound impression on young workers. Good Kung-fu movies, they not only provided an artistic treat but were also able to enhance the nation's spirit and arouse a sense of national pride and patriotism among the people. The upsurge of Kung-fu movies in the last few years has had considerable influence on young people's lives.

The third kind of movie popular among young workers is the foreign thriller packed with fighting. Representative of this kind are "Pursue and Capture," "Zorro" and "Walter Defends Sarajevo." These movies' beautiful foreign scenery, complex plots and soul-stirring fistfights do two things: they allow young workers to experience new thrills, and they satisfy their psychological need to seek justice and to enjoy taking risks. Furthermore, this kind of movie has a large capacity, fast-paced action, extravagant beginnings and ends and considerable entertainment value. It also satisfies young people's need for a culturally rich life outside the workplace.

### III

Today's young workers have a higher educational level than those of their counterparts during the 1950's and 1960's. According to the survey, 45.6 percent of today's young workers have graduated from junior middle school, while another 26.6 percent have graduated from senior middle school, polytechnic school or technical school. Such education is a prerequisite for their voluntary selection of literary works to read.

In order to gain a complete understanding of young workers' enjoyment of literary works, we chose to examine the borrowing of books from the Tianjin Library. Those in charge of the library's loan division and other relevant personnel gave our examination strong support. They also supplied us with plenty of relevant material. Tianjin is an industrial city with a long history, and the Tianjin Library places great emphasis on its work in the area of book-borrowing by young people. Moreover, it is trying to find a way to keep abreast of developments in book-borrowing. Workers make up 56.2 percent of those who have cards with which to borrow books from the library. Young people between the ages of 18 and 30 make up 70 percent of those with such cards. According to the loan division's statistics, young workers constitute more than 60 percent of those who borrow literary and artistic works from the library. Hence book-borrowing from this library basically reflects the current taste of young workers in literary works. The book-borrowing data for 1983 were as follows:

Breakdown of Readers Borrowing Literary and Artistic Works in 1983 (in Person-  
1983年外借文艺图书读者成份构成(人册) Volumes)

Highly Skilled Technical 高级技术人员 Personnel	Technical 技术人员 Personnel	干 部 Cadres	教 师 Teachers	工 人 Workers	其 它 Others	合 计 Total
275	1735	24136	4813	90752	18247	139558
0.19%	1.23%	17.24%	3.43%	64.84%	13.03%	100%

Breakdown of Kinds of Literary and Artistic Works Borrowed in 1983 (in Volume-  
1983年外借文艺图书种类构成(册次) Times)

Chinese 中国文学 Literature	Foreign 外国文学 Literature	Spoken and 语言文字 Written Language	艺 术 Art	合 计 Total
83237	117793	4464	2289	207793
40.05%	56.68%	2.14%	1.10%	100%

Breakdown (in Person-Times) of Readers in the Library's Literature and Art  
1983年文艺阅览室内阅图书读者成份构成(人次) Reading Room in 1983

Technical 技术人员 Personnel	干 部 Cadres	教 师 Teachers	工 人 Workers	其 它 Others	合 计 Total
43	1295	1203	3772	685	7198
0.59%	18.00%	16.71%	52.4%	12.29%	100%

Breakdown (in Volume-Times) of Types of Works Read in the Library's Literature  
1983年文艺阅览室内阅图书种类构成(册次) and Art Reading Room in 1983

Chinese 中国文学 Literature	Foreign 外国文学 Literature	Spoken and 语言文字 Written Languages	艺 Art 术 Art	合 计 Total
8139	4419	528	1971	17057
47.71%	37.63%	3.09%	11.55%	100%

Breakdown (in Person-Times) of Readers in the Library's Periodical Reading Room in 1983  
1983年期刊阅览室读者成份构成(人次)

High Level Technical Personnel 高级技术人员	Technical Personnel 技术人员	Cadres 干部	Teachers 教师	Workers 工人	Others 其它	Total 合计
315	5504	10927	3310	60374	7593	88023
0.04%	6.25%	12.41%	3.76%	68.58%	8.62%	100%

Breakdown (in Volume-Times) of Types of Periodicals Read in Library's Periodical Reading Room in 1983  
1983年期刊阅览室借阅期刊种类构成(册次)

Nature 自然	Science and Technology 科技	Philosophy and Sociology 哲学社会学	Literature and Art 文艺	Total 合计
15949	15267	10489	188362	231057
6.90%	7.03%	4.53%	81.51%	100%

The statistics in the above charts indicate that workers (principally young workers) constitute the largest bloc of the library's borrowers and that the most popular kinds of items borrowed were books and periodicals on literature and art. Foreign literary works were especially popular, making up 56.68 percent of all literary and artistic books borrowed and 37.63 percent of books read in the library. This situation should attract sufficient attention from us.

According to a survey of the Tianjin Library, the No 2 State Cotton Mill in Tianjin and the Jiang'an Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant in Hankou, the following kinds of books are in great demand among young workers:

(1) Detective and Spy Novels

Principal among these are "The Collected Cases of Sherlock Holmes" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, "Murder on the Nile" and others by Agatha Christie, "Proof of Unruliness" and others by Morimura Chengyi [6134 0001], "Points and Lines" and others by Matsumoto Qingzhang [3237 1728] and "Punishing the Police Squad Leader" by China's Wang Yaping [3769 0068 1627]. A fair number of young workers crave reading these kinds of books. According to a survey of 425 young workers at a certain factory in Tianjin, 47 percent indicated that they liked such works. In the past several years, these kinds of books have been all the rage, but now young workers' interest in them has declined, as shown by the marked decline in the numbers in which they are being borrowed.

(2) Novels That Reveal the Inside Story on Western Societies

The attention of quite a few young workers has now turned to this kind of book. In the past few years, many of them have borrowed the American book "Roots." Of late, "The Godfather," "Rich Man, Poor Man," "Motor City," "Money Merchant" and "Airport" have tended to be in great demand. The Japanese novels "Three Sisters," "Two Marriages" and "New Pearl" also have quite a few readers. It appears that young workers want to understand unfamiliar Western societies through this kind of book.

### (3) Works Reflecting China's Modern and Current Social Life

In the past few years, rather many young workers have borrowed "Song of Youth," "Red Cliffs," "Middle-Aged People" and "Idling Time Away." Ever since last year, rather many of them have been borrowing "Garlands at the Foot of High Mountains," "Wandering," "Guandong Legend" and "Annals of Ancient Cities." People have always borrowed Jiang Zilong's [5592 1311 7893] novels about industry, and some of those people have studied his novels thoroughly. Quite a few people have also borrowed the prize-winning novels "Spring in Winter" and "Furong Town." Since the launching of book-reading activities, young workers have generally taken care to borrow this kind of book. The books they read are related to those that we have discussed and mentioned. In particular, serial radio broadcasts of novels and movies and television dramas based on novels often cause a sharp increase in the borrowing of this type of book.

### (4) Biographies and Memoirs

Principal examples of this kind of book are "The Autobiography of (Beili) [phonetic]," "The Autobiography of Yamaguchi Baihui [4102 1920]," "The Autobiography of Sophia Loren," "The Biography of Beethoven," "The Biography of Tolstoy," "The Biography of Lincoln," "The Biography of Margaret Thatcher" and "The Memoirs of Richard Nixon." Others include "The First Half of My Life" by Puyi [3302 0308], "The Memoirs of Li Zongren [2621 1350 0088]," "My 30 Years" by Shen Zui [3088 6816] and "My Life" by Feng Yuxiang [7458 3768 4382].

Young workers are deeply interested in the lives and activities of such famous people, "stars," prominent personages, politicians and military men. Borrowing of their biographies and memoirs is continuously rising. Without interruption, all publishing houses are now turning out large quantities of biographies, and they estimate that the readership for such books will continue to increase.

### (5) Popular Chinese Novels

In the past few years, many young workers have read "The Complete Story of Shuoyue [6141 1471]" and "The Romance of Yang Jiajiang [2799 1367 1412]." In recent years, "Xue Gang [5641 0474] Rebels Against the Tang," "The First Biography of Cixi [1964 4406]," "Jade Seats and Pearl Curtains" and "The Romance of Empress Dowager Cixi" have also come into great demand. The readership for this type of book has tended to increase in the past 1 or 2 years.

### (6) Classic Chinese Novels

Principal examples of this kind of novel are "The Dream of the Red Chamber," "The Romance of the Three Kingdoms," "Water Margin," "Strange Destinies of Chivalrous Female Martial Artists," "Sui-Tang Romance," "Fengshen [1409 4377] Romance" and "Strange Tales from a Chinese Studio." The story-telling novels "Common Words of Warning Against Impending Disasters" and "The Amazing Case of Chu Ke [0443 0466] Pounding the Table" also have a fair number of readers. The borrowing of a few famous classics has never declined.



#### (7) Novels of Chivalry

Some young workers are partial to this type of work, principal examples of which include "San Xia Wu Yi [0005 0204 0063 5030]," "Xiao Wu Yi [1420 0063 5030]" and "The Case of Shih [2457]."

#### (8) Chinese Works from the 1930's

There is a fair amount of borrowing of this type of work, especially by the few young workers with a certain literary self-cultivation. Primary examples of such works are "Family," "Spring" and "Autumn" by Ba Jin, "Eclipse" and "Putrefaction" by Mao Dun and "Sinking" and "She Is a Weak Woman" by Yu Dafu [7599 6671 1133].

#### (9) Works About Love

In recent years, rather many people have borrowed "A Collection of Love Novels," "Public Love Letters" and "Love Is Unforgettable. Most recently, borrowers have focused on "Scales of Love" and "Men and Women Getting Married." This kind of book has always had borrowers, but in the past 1 or 2 years, it has not been in as great demand as in the previous few years.

#### (10) Famous Foreign Works

Works like "Handsome Friend" and "The Collected Short Stories of Maupassant" have always had borrowers. Works like "Lifetime," "Juvenile Worries," "Camellia Girl" and Zola's "Little Bar," "Women's Paradise" and "Nana" still attract a fair number of borrowers.

According to a managing cadre who has worked at municipality-level libraries for more than 30 years, "Not many of today's young workers read famous works. Instead, they borrow large numbers of certain popular novels." Although most of today's youth have graduated from junior and senior middle schools, they were harmed during the decade of the "Cultural Revolution." Despite their middle school diplomas, they have less than a middle school education. Their educational attainments are low and their intellectual composition unsound. At the same time, the majority of young workers are on the first line of production, doing rather intense labor. They need to adjust their lives. After their intense labor, they need entertainment and rest. In addition, they lack clear goals in reading and guidance in studying. Many young workers grab books as they please and end up diverting themselves by reading popular novels or detective, martial-arts and other stories. This arbitrariness on the part of young workers shows that inadequate importance is still being attached to our relevant departments' leadership in the area of young workers' learning.

The chart on the following page shows the literary work most popular among young workers according to our survey's statistics.

Of the 10 literary works in the chart, 6 reflect life in modern and contemporary society. Of these six, two recreate the life of struggle during China's democratic revolutionary period; two reflect real life in today's China; and two



(Sample was asked about 55 works. Three of the six responses are not shown here: "Like somewhat," "Indifferent" and "No response.")

Chart 11.

表十一 (预选五十五部, 原来有六个项目, 现省略去“较喜欢”、“无所谓”、“未读”等三项)

作 Work 品	喜 Like 欢	Not like 不 喜 欢	Have Not Read 没 看 过
"How Steel Is Made" 1. 《钢铁是怎样炼成的》	6421人 Persons 54.12%	99人 Persons 0.83%	1928人 Persons 16.25%
"Dream of the Red Chamber" 2. 《红楼梦》	5357 45.15%	243 2.04%	1723 14.52%
"Song of Youth" 3. 《青春之歌》	5289 44.58%	209 1.76%	1525 12.85%
"Middle-Aged People" 4. 《人到中年》	5158 43.47%	215 1.81%	2718 22.91%
"Garlands at the Foot of 5. 《高山下的花环》 High Mountains"	5147 43.38%	182 1.53%	3136 26.94%
"Red Cliffs" 6. 《红 岩》	4969 41.88%	180 1.51%	1856 15.64%
"Mother" 7. 《母 亲》	4947 41.70%	191 1.61%	2298 19.37%
"Water Margin" 8. 《水 浒》	4736 39.92%	295 2.48%	2098 17.68%
"Qu Yuan" 9. 《屈 原》	4608 38.84%	136 1.14%	3121 26.30%
"Romance of the Three Kingdoms" 10. 《三国演义》	4534 38.21%	286 2.41%	2730 23.01%

describe life during the revolutionary era of the USSR, the first socialist country. This indicates that young workers are paying close attention to literary works that reflect real life in society and that they appreciate excellent examples of such works. The four remaining works include three excellent classic Chinese novels and "Qu Yuan [1448 0626]," a tour de force by Guo Lao [6753 5071]. Not many young workers read historical plays; they only like "Qu Yuan." This is an interesting phenomenon. The reasons for the popularity of "Qu Yuan"--besides the influence of the movie of the same name--deserve a serious inquiry by critics.

## IV

Artistic appreciation is the concrete grasp of artistic works by people. It is also the key to the full development of art and to the realization of its social function. In this survey of young workers, we have consciously used young workers' literary and artistic appreciation to explore the social function and social effect of literature and art. Let us now examine the pertinent statistics in the chart below:

## Influences on Young Workers in Their Formation of Attitudes

Toward Life (Responses "Somewhat Great Influence" and "No Response")  
Chart 12 表十二 对青工形成现在的生活态度起过影响的因素(除去“影响较大”、“未填”两项) Omitted)

影响的因素 Influences	Great 影响大 Influence	Small 影响小 Influence	No Influence 无
1. 自然现象 Natural Phenomena	4480人 Persons 37.76%	1705人 Persons 14.37%	3426人 Persons 28.87%
Education and Help From Party 2. 党团组织或领导的教育帮助 and Youth League Organizations or Leadership	2591 21.84%	3031 25.97%	3271 27.57%
Changes in Social and 3. 社会生活、政治生活的变化 Political Life	2273 19.16%	2239 27.30%	3349 28.23%
Deeds of Prominent Persons 4. 杰出人物的事迹	2006 16.90%	3740 31.52%	3054 25.74%
Formal Education 5. 学校教育	1794 15.12%	3944 33.24%	2344 19.75%
Influence of Friends and 6. 朋友、师长的影响 Teachers	1578 13.30%	4361 36.76%	2832 22.16%
Changes in Personal 7. 个人经历中的一些变化 Experiences	1564 13.18%	4052 34.15%	1959 16.51%
Influence of Family Life and 8. 家庭生活环境的影响 Environment	1492 12.57%	3484 29.36%	2224 18.74%
Influence of Literature and 9. 文学艺术的影响 Art	1342 11.31%	4336 36.55%	2887 24.33%
Increased Maturity With Age 10. 年龄增长自然懂得了	815 6.87%	3546 30.75%	1430 12.05%

According to our figures, real life and society and education by party and youth league organizations have the most influence on young workers' attitudes toward life. The influence of literature and art on these attitudes is secondary and limited. Furthermore, it is restricted by other elements. An appropriate estimate of the social effect of literature and art is necessary; a one-sided exaggeration of their function--to the point of saying that they can "rejuvenate" or "enervate" the country--is unrealistic. This type of erroneous estimate can often cause mistakes in practice. It both harms the normal development of literature and art and can conceal the crux of the problem and the solution of real social problems.

Our figures show that in our sample of 11,863 young workers, 1,342 (11.31 percent) were greatly influenced by literature and art in the formation of their attitudes toward life; 2,475 (20.86 percent) were influenced fairly greatly; 4,336 (36.55 percent) were influenced to a fairly small degree; and 2,887 (24.33 [sic] percent) were not influenced at all. This shows that most young workers are influenced by literature and art. Literary and artistic education is a key aspect of and supplement to young workers' education in political thinking. It is indispensable to the training of the fully developed socialist man and woman and to the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization. We absolutely cannot treat it lightly.

What are the quality and the degree of the influence of literature and art? Let us analyze together the statistical data from the survey that are presented below:

Influence of Literary and Artistic Books and Periodicals,  
Movies and Television on Young People  
Chart 13  
表十三 文艺书刊、电影、电视对青工产生的影响情况

Relevant Aspects of the 文艺影响的有关方面 Influence of Literature and Art	1 有利影响				
	2 较有利影响	3 较不利影响	4 很不利影响	5 无所谓	
1. 对丰富人生经验、增加 社会常识的影响 6	6617人 12 50.72%	3498人 12 29.48%	262人 12 2.20%	98人 12 0.62%	1337人 12 11.27%
2. 对生活态度、人生信念 的影响 7	5138 40.65%	3558 29.30%	253 2.13%	52 0.77%	1233 15.29%
3. 对选择人生道路、确定 事业、志向的影响 8	4798 40.44%	3843 32.39%	324 2.73%	103 0.81%	2143 18.00%
4. 对刻苦自学、立志 成才方面的影响 9	4023 33.91%	3783 31.88%	358 3.01%	157 1.40%	2531 23.36%
5. 对交友和选择伴侣 的影响 10	3456 29.13%	3822 32.21%	485 4.08%	225 1.89%	3204 27.00%
6. 对日常生活行为及 活动兴趣的影响 11	3174 26.75%	4482 37.78%	454 3.91%	155 1.30%	2749 23.17%

Key to Chart 13:

1. Beneficial Influence
2. Somewhat Beneficial Influence
3. Somewhat Detrimental Influence
4. Detrimental Influence
5. Indifferent
6. Enrichment of Life and Increase of General Knowledge of Society
7. Attitude Toward Life and Belief in Life
8. Choice of Ways of Life, Determination of Undertakings, Aspirations
9. Hard Work, Self-Education, Resolve to Become Useful
10. Choice of Friends and Close Companions
11. Daily Behavior, Interest in Activities
12. Persons

The survey shows that the influence of literature and art on young workers is multifaceted and comprehensive. In several primary matters, literature and art exercise a beneficial or fairly beneficial influence on most young workers.

According to the statistics, 80 percent of the young workers felt that literature and art have positively influenced them in enriching their life experiences and in increasing their general knowledge of society.

In the past, the "gang of four" adopted an obscurantist policy of destroying culture, which deprived many youth of knowledge, broad vision and enlightened thinking. Now young workers are getting help from "life textbooks" and have deepened their understanding of society and life, enriched their knowledge, broadened their outlook, enhanced their understanding of real life in China and of today's world and furthered their comprehension of life in societies of all eras. They have also obtained rich and vital knowledge of social history, and improved their ability to observe and understand life. From movies and television they have understood the politics, economics, culture, history, geography, science, technology and local conditions and customs of every country in the world; they understand some of the concrete images of today's world; and they have increased their knowledge. A 21-year-old young worker said: "Literary and artistic works can advance our understanding of society and life. Good books can stimulate our patriotic zeal and accelerate the exertion of youth toward greater heights." A 26-year-old young worker said that through contact with literature and art, "this generation of our youth understands the motherland's yesterday, treasures its today and looks forward to its tomorrow."

According to survey statistics, 77 percent of the young workers felt that literature and art positively influenced their attitude toward and belief in life, while 73 percent felt that literature and art positively influenced their choices of way of life and their definition of professional ambition.

After reading "Red Cliffs" and "Garlands at the Foot of High Mountains," a young female worker wrote down her feelings about the two books: "The adoring spirit of the older and younger generations moves me and spurs me on. I am determined to be a youth without qualms about the times in which I live." Another young female worker injured her right arm on the job and had to have it amputated. She then thought of committing suicide. But after reading "How Steel Is Made," she has strengthened her faith in life and is assiduously practicing how to write with her left hand. After a young male worker completed his reeducation through labor, he returned to his factory in low spirits. Then he was deeply moved by the television play "New Cliffs." Now he has earnestly examined the root causes of his mistakes and cheered himself up. His progress has been considerable.

Literature and art touch young workers' hearts through real and representative images and exercise a subtle influence on their thinking. Some young workers draw spiritual strength from "the preservation of this enchanting yet real image," from party members who would rather die than submit and from the words and deeds of the contemporary hero Liang Sanxi [2733 0005 0823] and the lovable and admirable Aunt Liang [2733]. They thus purify their spirits. Large numbers of young workers see their own selves reflected in the young silver-screen images of the likes of Sha Ou [3097 7743], Shen Huangmei [3088 5435 1188], Jin Minglu [6855 2494 7216], Liu Sijia [0491 1835 0163] and Jie Jing [6043 0403]. Moreover, they see them as their own friends and mentors.

Literature and art play a fine role in helping young workers form a correct outlook on life, a correct code of conduct and a proper and positive attitude toward life, as well as in fostering a spirit of struggle, a fine personality, a well-molded character and the propagation of a new practice.

The statistics also show that seven [sic] percent of the young workers felt that literature and art negatively influenced them in their choice of friends and close companions. Five percent of the young workers felt that literature and art negatively influenced their daily behavior and their interest in activities. In the past few years, literature and art have provided too many scenes of love and exaggerated love, while foreign literature and art have provided confused plots of sexual relations. All this has negatively influenced young workers' behavior in love and marriage. Some works have scenes and plots involving murder, robbery and the degradation of women. Others lure young workers into crime. Literary and artistic scenes that flaunt material comforts and Western lifestyles also cause some young workers to follow their vulgar examples. Furthermore, some kinds of literature and art propagandize for the bourgeois theory of human nature, abstractly highlight the value of the self and advocate the struggle of the individual to be divorced from society and from the people. Such kinds really exert a negative influence on some young workers. Although this is not the primary manifestation of the social effect of today's literature and art, literary and artistic circles should attach importance to it.

In our informal discussions, the young workers frequently raised the following question: How are we, after all, to look upon the social effects of literary and artistic works scientifically? Some of their ideas about this question merit the reflection of literary and artistic circles. For example, some young workers felt that when examining the social effect of literature and art, we should pay attention to analyzing the total effect (i.e., the sum of the effects), which can also be called the macrocosmic social effect of literature and art. On the other hand, we should not merely pay attention to the individual phenomena of the effect, which can also be called the microcosmic effect. They said that if we look only at the individual phenomena, there might be no movie without bad effects. Even a work with a high degree of ideological content in opposition to Japanese imperialism can teach a child to imitate a Japanese officer who raises his sword to scare people, or it can teach a child some non-descript tunes. Literature and art are hard put to exist under such scrutiny. If we look at the microcosmic effects of a foreign work like "Nostalgia," we actually see a young girl who wants to learn aqipo [7093 4860 1237] in order



to make money. But if we look at the sum of this work's effects, we will understand the misery of Japanese women during wartime and the inhuman life under the capitalist system. Another example is "Ah, the Wild Wheat Mountains." If we look only at its individual effects, we should actually worry that someone will imitate the rape of the female worker by the young boss in the movie. But the movie's overall effect on young workers is to make them see how the workers' blood and sweat were cruelly extorted for the development of capitalism. This movie shows youth a bloody picture of the development of capitalism. It is extremely important for the new generation of Chinese youth to have this picture in mind, so that it will treasure socialism all the more. If, therefore, we exaggerate the individual effects of this type of influence and neglect the sum of the effects, we will exaggerate the negative influence of these types of works and adopt an erroneous policy.

The young people's ideas of this type are both insightful and important. These types of ideas remind us that we now generally lack systematic surveys of social effects. In the areas of television and movies, we lack systematic surveys of the effects on the viewing audience, especially on teen-age viewers. We often stop at qualitative analysis of the viewers without the necessary quantitative analysis. If individual case studies are neither representative nor typical, and if typical surveys lack the means of determining how representative their typical cases are, then it is easy for those who conduct a typical survey into a trifle characterized by a self-proving viewpoint and by a certain restrictive idealism in the collection of samples. Marx said that a science can only be considered to have attained true perfection when it has applied mathematics successfully. When investigating and describing the social effects of literature and art, we must organically combine typical surveys with statistical surveys and qualitative study with quantitative study. Only then can we make our surveying and studying more scientific.

#### V

Young workers' appreciation of literature and art, which is becoming broader, deeper and more common every day, has posed new problems for our esthetic education. It has also placed new demands on our creative and critical circles in literature and art.

In order to make our probe into these matters easier, we shall first analyze the survey's statistical data about two things: What young workers want from literature and art and what interests them in literature and art.

From the data we can see that the most important thing young workers want from literature and art is "increased knowledge and enriched life experience." Next comes "a higher intellectual and cultural level." This indicates that most young workers basically place healthy, correct on literature and art.

After experiencing social disaster during the "Cultural Revolution," today's young workers also experienced an ordering of chaos in thought and a change of emphasis in work. They are open to foreign things as the amount of information from abroad soars. The implementation of a series of new policies and the accelerated implementation of the four modernizations have brought about



表十四 Chart 14

What Is Wanted From 欣赏目的 Literature and Art	Number 人数 Persons	Percentage 百分比	What Is Wanted From No. 欣赏目的 Literature and Art	Number 人数 Persons	Percentage 百分比
1. 增长见识、丰富人生经验	9977人	84.10%	4. 消磨时间	1624	13.68%
2. 提高思想文化水平	7668	64.63%	5. 无目的	572	4.82%
3. 寻找精神安慰	2313	19.49%	6. 寻找刺激	480	4.04%
			未填	1092	9.20%

Key:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Increased Knowledge and Enriched Life Experience | 4. Passing Time |
| 2. Higher Intellectual and Cultural Level           | 5. Nothing      |
| 3. Spiritual Comfort                                | 6. Stimulation  |
|   | 7. No Response  |

表十五 Chart 15

Interests 欣赏中感兴趣的问题	Very 很感兴趣 Interested	Somewhat 较感兴趣 Interested	Not 不太感兴趣 Interested	Uninter- 很感兴趣 ested	Indif- 无所谓 ferent	未填 No Response
Revelation of Real 1. 揭示现实社会问题 Social Problems	6031人 50.84%	3265人 27.52%	696人 5.86%	120人 1.01%	1185人 9.82%	586人 4.93%
Expression of the Life 2. 表现当代青年生活 of Today's Youth	5832 49.16%	3543 29.86%	680 5.73%	138 1.16%	1073 9.04%	597 5.03%
Revelation of 3. 揭示人生哲理 Philosophies of Life	5461 46.03%	3310 27.90%	974 8.21%	166 1.39%	1361 11.47%	591 4.98%
Human Tragedies 4. 人间悲惨事件	4171 35.15%	4086 34.44%	1494 12.59%	375 3.16%	1147 9.66%	590 4.97%
Human Joys 5. 人间喜乐事件	4166 35.11%	4589 38.68%	1053 8.87%	115 0.96%	1287 10.84%	653 5.50%
Biographies and Anecdotes 6. 名人传记轶事 of Famous Persons	3774 31.81%	4628 39.01%	1218 10.26%	181 1.52%	1348 11.36%	714 6.01%
Chivalry and Mythology 7. 侠义、神话	3392 28.59%	3767 31.75%	2032 17.12%	532 4.48%	1529 12.68%	611 5.15%
Description of Love and 8. 描述爱情、友谊 Friendship	3154 26.58%	5308 44.74%	1148 9.69%	139 1.17%	1636 13.79%	478 4.02%
Local Conditions and 9. 风土人情、异国情调 Customs; Exotic Things	2379 20.05%	4686 39.50%	1906 16.06%	380 3.20%	1788 15.07%	724 6.10%
Science Fiction 10. 科学幻想	2323 19.58%	4320 36.41%	2363 20.08%	523 4.40%	1655 13.95%	659 5.55%

War stories 11. 战争故事	2251	4518	2484	374	1624	614
	18.97%	38.06%	20.93%	3.15%	13.68%	5.17%
Depiction of Innovators 12. 表现革新者形象	2012	4256	1943	439	2499	714
	16.96%	35.87%	16.37%	3.70%	21.06%	6.01%
Clothes and Makeup 13. 服装打扮	1125	3117	3496	973	2527	625
	9.48%	26.27%	29.46%	8.20%	21.30%	5.26%

enormous changes in every part of society. Young workers live in a specific period and have specific life experiences that present them with many problems but spur them to profound thinking and solutions. A 22-year-old female worker said, "Our generation of young workers basically learned nothing during the 'decade.' Now we pin our hopes on the literature and art we enjoy while not at work. From that literature and that art our friends get rich knowledge and training in every aspect of thought and morality." A 23-year-old library manager at a factory club wrote the following about a book that he had read: "Books are like medicine: If read often, they can cure stupidity." This is particularly true for today's youth, who in fact should read some books in order to cure their ignorance.

Living as they are during a period of great change, young workers expect to use the "mirror" of literature and art to look at the changes during this period, the faces of the real world and the position of the activities of youth. They need to understand society and life and to control their own lives. At the same time, in real life, young workers increasingly feel that their formal education does not match their real educational level (the so-called "possession of a diploma without a truly corresponding level of education") and that their own level of knowledge falls short of the needs for the development of society. Thus they are making strong demands for education. Advocacy of knowledge and pursuit of learning have become obvious traits in the cultural lives of young workers. These traits are reflected in the young workers' appreciation of literature and art.

The interests of young workers in literature and art have three focal points. Their origins can be found in what young workers want from literature and art. The focal points themselves can be corroborated from the television programs, movies and literary works that young workers like. This indicates that today's young workers are realistic and that they bring an inquisitive spirit to their appreciation of literature and art.

A person's ability to appreciate literature and art is restricted by certain historical conditions. Although most young workers have a healthy and positive interest in art and a constantly rising level of appreciation, on the whole that level is still relatively low and their artistic training is still relatively deficient. Young workers are very fond of music, for example, but most read music poorly, lack the general knowledge they should have about music and instrumental music and lack a rudimentary ability to appreciate music. The plastic arts are another example. Here quite a few young workers only pay

attention to those arts that feature the human body. In the vast ocean of literary works, our survey shows that famous foreign works--even the representative works of such literary giants as Shakespeare, Goethe, Balzac and Tolstoy--had never come to the attention of nearly half of the young workers. They had occasionally flipped through some famous works, but because they did not understand their historical background, only a few had understood the works' social and artistic value. The young workers had done very limited cursory reading in China's extremely rich literary heritage. According to the survey, 29 percent had not read Li Bai's poem "Poetic Genius"; 37 percent had not read Du Fu's poem "A Poet Among Poets"; and 50 percent had not read the ci [6101] of Su Shi. Because they cannot read classical Chinese, young workers are terrified of "The Book of Songs," "Chu Ci" [2806 6588], Yuan dynasty songs and drama, prose by various masters and other famous pieces written in that language. Their reading is confined to a few famous novels, stories and popular novels. The general interest of young workers in some excellent works that have been made into movies or television plays is not great. Those that saw "Camel Xiangzi" [4382 1311] thought that it was tasteless, while quite a few of those that saw "Chengnan Jiushi" [1004 0589 5283 0057] walked out halfway through the showing. It is worth noting that 4.8 percent of the young workers had "no purpose" in coming into contact with literature and art and that 4 percent "sought stimulation" from literature and art. A small number of young workers read things that dealt exclusively with love and the chivalry and prowess of ancient swordsmen. Such workers go so far as to take pains to seek pornographic and absurd passages in those works. These trends deserve our serious attention.

Young workers urgently demanding to grasp some general knowledge of literary and artistic appreciation and some knowledge of esthetics have made two basic suggestions:

The first is that writers and artists should understand three things about the broad masses of youth, i.e., their needs in appreciation, their ability of appreciation and their interests in appreciation. Then they should establish the appropriate relationships between artistic creation and artistic appreciation and between artistic works and the broad masses who appreciate those works. Literary and artistic creation must face reality and give the broad masses of youth positive replies and profound inspiration.

The second is that literary and artistic criticism must be able to integrate itself more with the masses' activities in the appreciation of literature and art. Young workers demand that critics profoundly understand the masses, especially the appreciation among young readers and viewers. They demand that critics understand the spiritual influence of artistic works on the broad masses of readers and viewers and that they help and guide the broad masses of youth in improving the latter's ability to appreciate literature and art.

(Chen Dehong [7115 1795 1347] was responsible for editing this article.)

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### EXCERPT FROM MEMOIRS OF PENG DEHUI PUBLISHED

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[Article by Zhang Pingkai [1728 1627 0418]: "Peng Dehuai's Second March into Fujian"]

[Text] Editor's note: Zhang Pingkai, the author, is a veteran general who joined the Red Army during the Pengjiang uprising. In the second domestic revolutionary war, he successively served as the chief of the Fifth Red Army soldiers' committee, battalion and regiment political commissar, political commissar of the artillery regiment of the Central Military Commission, assistant secretary of rear party committee of the First Front Army and political commissar of a division and a column. During the period, Comrade Peng Dehuai was his leader and chief. Campaigning together for 8 years, he had the chance to receive personal instructions from Peng Dehuai. This article is an excerpt of "In Memory of General Peng," the author's memoirs, which will be published by the Liaoning People's Publishing House.

At the end of 1933, Chiang Kai-shek closed in on Yanping, threatened the 19th Route Army with wanton and indiscriminate bombing, and bribed some of its officers with money and position, resulting in the dispersal of some troops and surrender of others. Under Chiang Kai-shek's military pressure and material inducement, the 19th Route Army was on the verge of collapse, and the "Fujian People's Revolutionary Government" found itself in a precarious situation. Only then did the "Leftist" central leaders begin to feel their interdependence. Thus, they hastily issued an order and, with the Third Army Group as the core, formed the East Front Army to enter Fujian for the second time in support of the 19th Route Army and launched the siege.

In July 1933, Army Group Commander Peng Dehuai led the East Front Army into Fujian and launched an offensive, seizing cities and capturing strongholds, and winning every encounter, thereby creating a threat on Fuzhou. Worried about the survival of the 19th Route Army, Jiang Guangnai [5592 0342 7845]

and Cai Tingkai [5591 1694 6946], in mid-September, sent Chen Gongpei [7115 0361 1014], a former CPC member, as their emissary, carrying with him their personal letter, to see Commander Peng Dehuai and express their willingness to negotiate with the Red Army, cease the civil war and join forces against Japan.

Chen Gongpei met with Commander Peng in Jintai in the vicinity of Yanping and expressed their desire to oppose Chiang and resist Japan. Commander Peng received him warmly, expressed his welcome and advised: "We must oppose Chiang in order to resist Japan, because Chiang follows the traitorous policy of 'pacifying the internal before resisting foreign aggression.' Only by resisting Japan will we be able to stop the civil war...." Afterward, he invited Chen Gongpei to have dinner and stay overnight.

Before Chen Gongpei left, Commander Peng wrote a long letter for him to carry to Jiang Guangnai and Cai Tingkai. In the letter, he welcomed and praised the 19th Route Army's response to the 17 January 1933 declaration of our Provisional Central Worker-Peasant Red Army Revolutionary Military Commission and its willingness to cooperate with the Red Army against Japan, and criticized it earnestly for its past conduct of oppressing the people and fighting a civil war. He also informed them of the resistance plan and asked them to send representatives to Ruijin for formal talks with our Central Committee. After Chen Gongpei left, he reported the circumstances by telegram to the central government.

Bewildered and wavering, Jiang Guangnai and Cai Tingkai were highly pleased by Commander Peng's letter and immediately sent Chen Gongpei and Xu Minghong [1776 0682 7703], secretary general of the 19th Route Army, to Ruijin for formal talks with our party Central Committee. Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai received them and instructed them on the righteousness of resisting Japan, further strengthened their determination to oppose Chiang and resist Japan and signed, on 26 October, the "Preliminary Agreement on Resisting Japan and Chiang" between them and our central government and the Worker-Peasant Red Army.

On 20 November 1933, the 19th Route Army raised the standard of revolt in Fujian, publicly announced its break with Chiang Kai-shek and declared the formation of the "People's Revolutionary Government of the Republic of China." Soon afterward, Jiang Guangnai and Cai Tingkai felt that it was disadvantageous to have no organization after renouncing the Kuomintang. Thus, they organized the "Production People's Party." The former "Third Party" which had been active and growing in the 19th Route Army was subsequently disbanded, and many of its members joined the "Production People's Party."

The Fujian uprising was doubtlessly favorable to our effort against Chiang and Japan and our victory over the enemy's fifth "encirclement and suppression." Thus, Commander Peng suggested to the central government that we take advantage of the interval before Chiang Kai-shek sent his troops and assemble the main strength of the Red Army, march out of the Soviet area,



pose a threat to Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou, provide cover to the uprising and support the 19th Route Army.

Nevertheless, Commander Peng's correct view was rejected by the central government. The "Leftist" central leaders led by Wang Ming [3769 2494] regarded the Fujian incident with the subjectivist and metaphysical viewpoint, mistakenly felt that the "Third Party," "Production People's Party" and "Fujian People's Revolutionary Government" were even worse than Chiang Kai-shek, more reactionary and more deceptive, and flatly refused to render support, thereby missing a favorable opportunity for victory.

Chiang Kai-shek took advantage of the loophole. Seizing the opportune moment, he temporarily went on the defensive toward the central Soviet area and moved eight divisions from the north line against the Red Army to attack the 19th Route Army. The enemy marched day and night and took extreme cautions for fear that our army would, upon discovery, sever it at the middle. However, the Red Army took no action and, because of the mistakes of the "Leftist" leaders, threw away an excellent opportunity to wipe out the enemy and rescue the "Fujian People's Revolutionary Government."

By the time the central government realized the emergency and decided to send Commander Peng to reenter Fujian and aid the 19th Route Army, it was too late. The "Fujian People's Revolutionary Government" had collapsed and most of the 19th Route Army had surrendered to Chiang Kai-shek. Whenever it was mentioned, Commander Peng and his officers, such as Huang Kecheng [7806 0344 6134], Peng Xuefeng [1756 7185 2800], Yang Yong [2799 0516], Peng Shaohui [1756 4801 6540], Li Zhimin [2621 1807 3046], Bai Zhiwen [4101 1807 2429], Cao Deqing [2580 1795 3237] and Yao Zhe [1202 0811], always sighed in regret and became angry.

Since the opportunity to render aid to the 19th South Army had been lost, Commander Peng could only look for chances to wipe out the enemy. On 12 January 1934, our East Front Army assembled near Shaxian and began to lay siege to the city.

Defending Shaxian were two regiments commanded by Lu Xingbang [4151 5281 6721] under the enemy's newly organized 52d division. Though the city was not large, the enemy, having been garrisoned there for a long time, had installed pillboxes and concentrated firing points on the tall city wall. Without modern assault weapons, it was difficult for our army to capture the city with rifles, machine guns and grenades alone. Thus, we decided to use explosives to break down one corner of the city wall before storming the city. After the combat plan was decided, Commander Peng, Commissar Yang Shangkun [2799 1424 2492] and Chief of Staff Deng Ping [6772 5493] took turns to direct the engineers in digging a tunnel day and night. Commander Peng personally taught the soldiers to make explosives with native saltpetre and sulfur. After the tunnel was completed, he personally went under the city wall to inspect it and determine whether it would work and, together with the soldiers, placed the coffin containing explosives in a suitable spot.



At dawn on 25 January, our East Front Army began to launch a general offensive. One thunderous blast filled the area with smoke and flying dirt, and a 20-meter gap appeared at the city wall. Under cover of machine gunfire, our shock troops charged into the city through the gap. Shouting loudly enough to shake the heavens, our troops grew stronger as they fought, while the enemy kept on retreating. Unable to resist, the enemy troops all raised their hands in surrender. By 7 o'clock in the morning, our army took the city, wiped out the entire defending enemy and captured large numbers of guns and ammunition.

On that day, Commander Peng ordered the telegraph clerk to send a wire with the captured secret code in the name of Lu Xingbang to the command post of the Chiang army, requesting airdrops of ammunition. Falling for the trick, the enemy, on the third day, successively air-dropped large amounts of ammunition, bank notes and grain, which we collected one by one. Immediately afterward, our army pressed on without letup, occupied Youqi city and captured Lu Xingbang's arsenal. Here we found large piles of guns and ammunition which we collected.

After capturing Youqi, our army took a short respite. Commander Peng and Commissar Yang Shangkun decided to pursue and attack the enemy and expand the Soviet area. Led by Commander Peng, we captured Jiangle and other cities, and the enemy fled at the mere sight of our army.

Just when our East Front Army was preparing to launch another attack on the enemy strongholds, Chiang Kai-shek, staking everything on one single throw, concentrated large forces to attack Guangchang, attempting to break through the north gate of Ruijin where our central government was located and capture the city. At this time, Ruijin requested emergency help, and our East Front Army was moved back to the Toupou area in Guangchang, ready for a new battle.

With the enemy army bearing down, the general headquarters of our First Front Army was moved back from Guangchang to Ruijin, and a temporary command post was set up. Adviser Li De [2621 1795], known as a strategist, and Bo Gu [0590 0657] personally took command, with Li as the commander-in-chief and Bo Gu as the political commissar. They came to the front line to direct the Third Army Group and some of the fraternal units defending Guangchang.

Their slogan was "yield not 1 inch of Soviet soil," and their strategy was "stronghold versus stronghold" and "defend tenaciously and launch quick sorties."

Seeing such deployment and method of defense, Commander Peng was shocked. He repeatedly explained to Li De that it was impossible to defend Guangchang and that the enemy's technical equipment must not be underestimated. However, refusing to believe in the enemy's technical equipment, they placed their faith in the permanent fortifications built by them. Though our army possessed fairly strong fortifications in Guangchang at the time, in view of the enemy's planes and artillery, the city could not be successfully held. If an attempt was made to defend to the last, the 12,000 men of the Third

Army Group might possibly be entirely wiped out. Initially Li De turned down the advice and asked Commander Peng to station a regiment inside the city to build fortifications for a last-ditch defense. Commander Peng suggested mobile defense, sending a company of about 200 men to build fortifications and guard the city, thereby inducing the enemy to attack, while our main force took control of the hilly area 10 li southwest of the city, assembling under cover, waited for the enemy to attack our defense and watched for an opportunity to storm an enemy point, seeking to wipe out a part of it. Commander Peng firmly adhered to his own view, and Li De finally had to agree.

Most likely the enemy learned a lesson from the Gaohunao battle. Though it approached our forward position, instead of immediately launching a massive attack, it went all out to build "tortoiseshells." The troops of our various positions also rushed to build fortification. "Stronghold versus stronghold," thus we confronted the enemy for more than a month.

Our fortifications were extremely solid, with thick centers of resistance and hilly piles of rock and earth. The various positions were connected by communication trenches, bamboo stakes and deer stockades were buried in the forward positions, and steep slopes were turned into precipices. Meanwhile, the enemy also hastily built fortifications. The closest spots between the two armies only measured 400 to 500 meters, and sounds of the enemy's meal calls, sentry chants and construction could be heard.

When the confrontation lengthened, difficulties increased day by day. Though the local government and masses vigorously supported us, under the enemy's tight blockade, our army did not get enough food, especially salt. Nevertheless, to our revolutionary soldiers, such difficulties in living were secondary. The greatest difficulty experienced by our officers and men at the time was the shortage of bullets, and we could only search for them among the enemy dead under cover of night.

Under such severe difficulties, the officers and men of our army never wavered in their revolutionary will in the least bit. All adhered to the determination of "either the enemy or us," and firmly guarded the positions, ready to shed the last drop of blood for the worker-peasant political power.

But it was only one side of the matter. On the other side, due to the "stronghold versus stronghold" strategy of more than 6 months, many of our positions were lost with the passing of time, the troops were greatly depleted, and the base was gradually diminished. What would be the outcome if the situation continued? All had to consider the problem, and we began to feel doubtful and dissatisfied with the slogan of "yielding not 1 inch of Soviet soil" and the strategy of "quick sorties." Finally, the "quick sortie" strategy was reworded into the strategy of "hitting a dog with a meat-filled bun and it's gone forever."

One day at dawn, with a light mist enveloping the hills and a thin gauze spreading over the tranquil slopes of Guangchang city, everything was in a haze. While our troops were having breakfast in the trenches, the sound of

a motor at a distance was suddenly heard. It became even closer and louder. Our officers and men knew that the enemy's "black crows" were again on a bombing run. The rascals, not even the fog screen would stop them! Putting down their breakfast dishes, the men rushed to the position. Immediately, several enemy planes flew overhead and the sound of bombs reverberated in the gullies. The heavy echoes rolled through the valley like thunder. Following the bombing, artillery shells were thrown at us. Clods of earth in our shelters fell, blocking the embrasures. In a moment, the position turned into a sea of smoke and fire. After the artillery shelling, the enemy in the forward position, relying on its fortifications, raked our position with machine gunfire and low-level artillery fire. Its infantrymen poured out of the fortifications like ants and charged us. However, the moment they reached the deer stockades in front of our position, they dropped flat on the ground and refused to proceed. Though their officers waved their sabres and shouted for them to advance, the cowardly enemy soldiers refused to obey. Only when they had no choice did they get up again....

Crawling out of the collapsed centers of resistance and bunkers at this time, our soldiers rapidly approached the enemy and, relying on the communication trenches, repelled the successive enemy "charges" with hand grenades and bayonets. Enemy dead and wounded were scattered on the hills and in the fields, but our army also paid a heavy toll. With the continuous enemy bombing and infantry attacks, we suffered tremendous losses. Most of the battalion on garrison duty were killed, and some companies had only 20-plus men left. Li De's so-called permanent fortifications were totally destroyed. If we hold on for another 2 or 3 days, our entire Third Army Group would be wiped out.

At this critical moment, Li De, in utter disregard of the lives of the officers and men, hastily packed his bags and slipped back to Ruijin, while ordering the Third Army Group to defend to the death. Before leaving, Li De and Bo Gu telephoned Commander Peng and Commissar Yang Shangkun. When they met, Li De still harped on his old platitudes, such as "quick sorties," organizing firepower, etc.

In face of the "Leftist" leaders, Commander Peng and Commissar Yang expressed their views without reservation, proved the mistakes of Li De's command by numerous facts and pointed out that making "quick sorties" and fighting a war of attrition were destroying the Red Army! They said that the fact that not one good battle had been fought since the enemy's fourth "encirclement and suppression" was the outcome of the impracticable orders given by Li De and others who stayed indoors, read the maps and formed combat plans, and that they were subjectivist, dogmatic and opportunist strategists.

Unable to tolerate such provocations, Li De was enraged: "You Peng Dehuai --feudalism! Fool!" Taking a turn, he pointed at Commander Peng's nose: "I will remove you as vice chairman of the Military Commission. You are dissatisfied and picking on me!"

In the presence of the so-called international adviser, Commander Peng had no misgivings. Having made advance preparations, he was ready to confront

them and point out their mistakes. He realized that he might have to return with them to Ruijin and be court-martialed, expelled from the party, or even executed, but he was fearless. To his surprise, Li De left with Bo Gu in a huff without taking him along.

Directing the Third Army Group, Commander Peng and Commissar Yang held out against the enemy at Guangchang and Shicheng for 4 months. Afterward, stormed by the enemy, they were forced to abandon Guangchang. Under a situation where the enemy was stronger than us, the "Leftist" leaders adopted the incorrect plan of fighting a positional and attritional war. Though our Red Army units fought courageously on the various battlefields, our casualties increased day after day, our base gradually diminished, and we found ourselves surrounded by the enemy. Finally, the central Red Army had to leave the Soviet area in October 1934.

6080

CSO: 4005/043

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HOUSING UNIT CORRECTS HOUSING VIOLATIONS

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Liang Xiazuo: "Units Directly Under the Province Achieve Results in Correcting Incorrect Work Style in Housing Distribution"]

[Text] Editor's note: After more than a half year of hard work, units directly under the province achieved results in correcting incorrect work style in the distribution and building of housing.

Once, people were just waiting to see: the units directly under the province looked at Shuiguohu and Shuiguohu looked at the provincial party committee compound. At present, the leading party cadres of the compound have taken the initiative in this area. If these comrades who want to "look on" cannot engage in comparison and evaluation, how can their own units do it? How can they do it themselves? These units that have not begun party rectification cannot ignore this question. They should do all they can to gain the initiative and reform before rectification.

In distribution and building of housing and in housing design, individual units still continue to engage in incorrect work style, which party work style and party discipline cannot tolerate. This problem of violations during rectification ought to be given serious attention, and certainly not made into "something that will not be repeated." All departments concerned (including the design, finance, planning and construction departments) should bring into play their supervisory function. If not, they will not be able to effectively check incorrect work style in distribution and building of housing, and failing that, they will not be able to realize a radical turn for the better in party work style.

Reporter Liang Xiazuo received news on 15 August from the provincial party committee party rectification office that units directly under the province

have achieved results in correcting incorrect work style in housing distribution and that this task has basically been concluded.

The provincial party committee decided at the beginning of the year that correcting incorrect work style in distribution and building of housing could be made a breakthrough point for party rectification in units directly under the province. On the basis of that spirit, the provincial party committee party rectification office carried out a special investigation. They found the situation in correcting housing problems healthy, yet unhealthy tendencies certainly existed. The two categories of problems they have already cleared up are as follows.

In the first category were responsible cadres of the units directly under the province who had profited by their positions of authority to give too much housing to their children, relatives and friends. There were 210 such people, occupying more than 8,000 square meters of housing space. Among them were 11 provincial-level cadres who took more than 700 square meters of housing space. There were 199 cadres on the prefectural and local levels who took more than 7,300 square meters of housing space.

In the second category were 52 people who occupied excessive space by having 2 places of residence, occupying 2,096 square meters of housing space in excess.

How to handle the situation? By the end of July, 64 people had already vacated the extra housing they occupied, which amounted to 2,112.7 square meters of space. Some 129 people, who occupied 4,831.4 square meters of space, settled for having their rent raised. The rents went up by a total of 1,193.36 yuans. These actions were carried out in May and July respectively. Aside from this, there are still a small number who took the housing before the publication of the "Guiding Principles," while some took it through connections with the Wuhan municipal house property department. These are now being handled as separate situations.

As for the 11 provincial-level cadres who took too much housing for their children, the standing committee of the provincial party committee has many times presided over meetings to hear reports from the provincial party rectification office and has separately engaged in ideological work. At present, some of the cadres have vacated the housing and some have had progressive rent increases, which basically handled the situation.

12534

CSO: 4005/894



## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### COUNTY REFORMS CADRE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by staff reporters Meng Qingyun and Li Taiping: "4000 Cadres in Gucheng Transferred to Lower Level Management Jurisdiction"]

[Text] In order to suit the needs of reform of the economic system, the Gucheng County party committee organization department boldly reformed the cadre management system and transferred nearly 4000 responsible people from bureaus, sections, offices and mass organizations directly under the county and party and government cadres from units under the bureaus to manage committees, offices and bureaus and districts and towns, respectively. These 4000 people constitute 66.6 percent of the original management cadres in the organization department.

In the past, because there were too many management cadres in the county party committee organization department, they could only expedite reports, write replies to subordinates and issue circulars, and it was difficult to find more time to involve themselves in getting acquainted with and inspecting cadres. The various committees, offices and bureaus that had considerable acquaintanceship with cadres did not have the power to appoint cadres, which was very disadvantageous to the training and growth of cadres. After the cadres were transferred to lower levels of management jurisdiction, the county party committee organization department freed itself from a large amount of routine work and concentrated on building party and government leading bodies at the town level and above and building the third echelon. At present they have already taken into hand a preliminary list of names for prospective bodies and are now organizing a force to carry out inspections. At the same time, they are focusing on helping each committee, office and bureau to handle cadre management, transfer authority to lower levels and strengthen guidance.

12534

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## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### NUMBER OF CADRE POSITIONS IN YUNTAN TOWNSHIP REDUCED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Ye Guocheng: "Yuntan Township Reduces Cadres, Simplifies Administrative Structure"]

[Text] Beginning on 24 July, in Yuntan Township, Luoyang District, Suizhou City, the village cadres started concurrently holding the posts of village people's government leader and the original village people's government leaders were all reduced.

Following progress in perfecting the household contract responsibility system, there was no need for the government leader to concern himself with the peasants' independent management, single-family business accounting and comprehensive production, and some thorny problems the government leader was not able to resolve. In addition, when some governments encountered problems, the government leader and the contract team village cadres shifted responsibility onto each other, some government leaders did not inquire into matters for long periods and at the end of the year the cadres would keep their allowances. The peasants had a lot of complaints. After soliciting the opinions of the village party branch secretary and the peasants, the Township party committee investigated and determined that out of 78 village people's government leaders, except for 15 who are village cadres, the remaining 63 would all be reduced. Among the village cadres, except for financial affairs personnel, the remainder would manage one village people's government while concurrently holding the post of government leader. After the reduction, appropriate arrangements were made for old cadres who had worked at the basic level for many years with outstanding results.

After the village cadres took on the work of the village people's governments, they simplified the administrative structure and carried out the party's principles and policies thoroughly. After the village cadres' responsibilities and authority were made clear, they all shouldered their burden and began to work together, which was beneficial to their work. The cadre allowances were reduced by more than 22,000 yuan for the whole year, which reduced the burden on each peasant in the township by 1.83 yuan. In addition, after the village cadres were strengthened, there was someone to handle and manage all matters relating to the party and the masses, political and legal affairs, family planning, industry and commerce and agricultural production.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PARTY COMMITTEE ISSUES RECTIFICATION CIRCULAR

Circular Issued

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Liang Xiazuo: "Provincial Party Committee Issues Circular Demanding Party Organizations at Every Level Earnestly Resolve Problems of Benefiting From One's Position During Party Rectification"]

[Text] On 17 August, reporter Liang Xiazuo learned from the provincial discipline inspection commission that the provincial party committee has approved a report by the Wuhan municipal party committee, which gives a severe disciplinary warning to party comrade Xu Long [1776 7893] and recommends that he be dismissed from his administrative posts. It also recommends disciplinary warning for party comrade Xia Kangyu [1115 1660 5940]. The provincial party committee issued a circular that pointed out the need for party organizations at every level in the province to earnestly resolve the problem of benefiting from one's position, during party rectification.

Wuhan municipal finance bureau adviser (and former bureau head) Xu Long and bureau head and party organization secretary Xia Kangyu took advantage of their positions and work to engage in incorrect work in housing and other areas, to which the masses reacted violently. Beginning in the middle of February of this year, this paper has published continuous reports on the problem of comrade Xu Long profiting from his position to demand housing. On the basis of directives from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, the provincial party committee and the provincial discipline inspection commission, the Wuhan municipal party committee has organized an investigation team to investigate the problem of comrades Xu Long and Xia Kangyu and clear up their problem with profiting from their positions.

From 1976 to 1983, Xu Long and Xia Kangyu used the financial power in their hands to demand a total of 70 suites (or rooms) from 16 units that built and sold housing, using an area of 2,570.44 square meters. Of these, 25 suites were demanded before the publication of the "Guiding Principles," and 45 were demanded after the publication of the "Guiding Principles." They divided this housing between their leaders and their own relatives or other

friends, among which they gave 24 suites to leading cadres at the bureau level and above. In addition, Xu Long and Xia Kangyu also used their positions to notify and "open the back door" of worker recruitment and disposition and transfer of people to new posts for their relatives, children and friends. They also received agricultural sideline products from certain units that were trying to establish a relationship with them.

As for the housing that Xu Long and Xia Kangyu demanded, the Wuhan municipal party committee's attitude in handling it was in line with upholding principles and seeking truth from facts and they achieved the "three stricts"-- be strict with demands made after the publication of the "Guiding Principles," be strict about giving things to leading cadres at the bureau level and above, and be strict about requests on behalf of relatives and children. At present, out of the 45 suites that were demanded after the publication of the "Guiding Principles," 8 have already been vacated, 11 will be vacated, 17 have had the rent raised, 7 were not disposed of because the occupants had real housing difficulties, had not exceeded the allotted area or the rooms had already been exchanged, and 2 were handed over to army troops.

Comrades Xu Long and Xia Kangyu underwent organizational criticism and education and were helped by their comrades. They made self-criticisms at a financial bureau party organization enlarged meeting and at other related meetings, and wrote out self-criticisms for the municipal party committee. Those personnel who obtained housing from the hands of Xu Long and others, particularly the leading cadres at the bureau level and above who asked for housing, all made self-criticisms and some have already vacated the housing.

#### Brief Commentary

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 84 p 1

[Commentary: "Earnestly Correct Unhealthy Tendencies To Profit From One's Position"]

[Text] Comrades Xu Long and Xia Kangyu's use of their positions to demand housing is an outstanding example of profiting from one's position among leading cadres. It is a serious error with very bad effects.

At present, with our housing still under rather high demand, how were Xu Long and Xia Kangyu able to demand so much housing? This was because they had financial power in their hands. Why did these units that built and sold housing want to give them housing? Because they saw that they held power. Xu Long and Xia Kangyu used the power given them by the party and the people, not for the benefit of the party and the people, but for their former superiors and subordinates and to demand housing for their relatives, friends and children, using their positions to benefit a small number of people around them. If Xu Long and Xia Kangyu wanted housing for their families, they should have paid to build housing or bought housing for their families, and "grant whatever is requested." They paid no attention to any financial supervision,

rules and regulations or party work style and discipline whatsoever. That Xu Long and Xia Kangyu's profiting from their positions had reached this extent is worth pondering.

People also see that part of Xu Long and Xia Kangyu's mistake was that out of the 70 suites they demanded, they had the effrontery to demand 45 suites after the publication of the "Guiding Principles." The repeated injunctions of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee state that the unhealthy tendencies to profit from one's position must be checked. Xu Long and Xia Kangyu were being reactionary and making mistakes in continuing to demand housing to give as gifts. This type of behavior where "gifts" are placed over party spirit and party policy is ignored in favor of "the science of connections" is more serious. This kind of erroneous behavior violates the basic requirements of the party constitution for party members and cadres, harms the image of the party among the masses of people, and encourages a small number of cadres to engage in unhealthy tendencies, which party discipline cannot tolerate.

Leading comrades of the central authorities have pointed out many times that if we do not add curbs or work hard at curbing unhealthy tendencies to profit from one's position, it will undermine the general mood of the party. Therefore, we must stress the resolution of this problem during party rectification. The unhealthy tendency to profit from one's position, especially the typical cases of it committed during rectification, must certainly be firmly seized and strictly handled. Vast numbers of party members and cadres should dare to struggle with the unhealthy tendency to profit from one's position.

12534

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## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HUBEI PARTY RECTIFICATION GROUP HEARS REPORTS

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Yang Renben, "Responsible Comrades in the Provincial Party Committee Party Rectification Group Hear Reports Over Several Days From Part of the Units on Party Rectification Conditions"]

[Text] From 16 to 18 August, Wang Quanguo [3769 0356 0948] and Liu Qizhi [0491 1142 1807], responsible comrades in the provincial party committee party rectification group, heard reports from party of the units on the condition of party rectification and demanded advances in the tasks of eradicating "leftism," handling reform well, correcting party work style, and satisfactorily completing the concentrated phase of rectification and reform.

In the last few days, the provincial party committee Propaganda Department reported on the methods for handling comparison and evaluation well and the condition of the implementation of the policy on intellectuals and of handling each item of reform. The provincial Planning Commission reported on various manifestations of "leftism" in planning work discovered while eliminating "leftism," on the situation in comparison and evaluation, and on the strengthening of unity, heightened work efficiency, and tremendous weakening of incorrect work style that emerged during party rectification. The provincial Finance Department reported on the financial reform measures they stipulated to promote the development of industry and agriculture. The provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department reported on the investigation of the serious economic losses created by bureaucratism and how the provincial grain and oil food import and export corporation and other units were reforming while rectifying.

Wang Quanguo determined that these units had achieved results in party rectification, but at the same time, he brought up these demands for the next step in their work:

Propaganda work should be creative and comrades who do propaganda work ought to be sharp. They ought to liberate their thinking further, constantly bring up new problems and investigate them. They should work creatively, have the pioneering spirit, and they should be down-to-earth and should be content to merely do whatever the higher authority says. At present they should center propaganda around reform and answer all questions that arise from the actual situation.



Planning work should focus on the macroscopic and management of large-scale things. This area has experienced great changes during party rectification. If management is overly detailed, the larger situation cannot be handled well, and work levels will not be raised.

The provincial Finance Department made up a missed lesson during party rectification. Ideology was enhanced, unity was strengthened, and results were achieved in work, thus showing that it was necessary to make up the missed lesson. They should still continue to stress eliminating "leftism," advancing the liberation of thinking, and investigating reality within the Chinese financial system. They must be skilled at getting money, collecting money, using money, and going through party rectification, in order to make a great change in financial work.

The provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department should results in exposing the serious economic losses created by bureaucracy. They should promote an enhanced understanding of the importance of improving bureaucratic work style and integrate within and without, mobilizing the masses to bring it to light. While exposing the problems of bureaucratism, they should also satisfactorily resolve the problems of economic crime, and eliminate these "termites." They should also resolve the problem of foreign trade work eating out of "the common pot" and arouse the zeal of cadres, staff and workers. They should discover and train qualified personnel, and promote handling foreign trade work well).

Wang Quanguo stressed that comrades on every front of endeavor should strengthen their study and work hard to raise work levels, in order to fulfill the obligation to the needs of development. They should earnestly employ the correct party work style. Provincial departments that manage money or property should focus particularly on putting a firm check on idle work styles. At present, this incorrect work style has not been completely checked. They should confirm one rule: that individuals who do not have lots of money or status do have rights.

Responsible comrades from the provincial party committee party rectification office and the provincial party committee general office should report.

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### GUANGXI HOLDS CEREMONY FOR RETIRING VETERAN FIGHTERS

HK200740 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] At 1600 on 14 October, colorful flags were flying and gongs and drums were sounding loudly on the platform of the Nanning railway station. The Guangxi Military District was holding a grand ceremony to warmly bid farewell to the first batch of demobilized veteran fighters of the Guangxi border garrison units who were gloriously returning to their native areas to work for the cause of four modernizations. These retired veteran fighters had come from the cities, towns, and rural areas of 11 provinces and municipalities including Hunan, Guangdong, Hubei, and Shandong. Most of them joined the PLA before 1982 and took part in the artillery counterattack against Vietnamese troops in April and May of this year. Among them, 125 have been awarded merit citations, and 85 have been praised for good service. Some of them joined the CPC during the battle. Others were wounded and granted the titles of second and third class disabled servicemen. They have scored marked achievements in defending the motherland and developing our border defense. Quite a few of them have been selected as fine CPC members, advanced YIL members, or model fighters.

Attending the farewell ceremony were Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional people's government; Qin Zhenwu, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress; (Zhao Defant), deputy commander of Guangxi Military District (He Yaodong), district deputy political commissar; (Gan Xiangmeng), mayor of Nanning; and responsible comrades of the regional trade union federation, youth federation, women's federation, Nanning Military Subdistrict, and Nanning railway subbureau.

Comrade Wei Chunshu spoke at the ceremony. All the students of the No 2 primary school presented flowers to the representatives of the retired veteran fighters.

In his speech, Comrade Wei Chunshu first kindly expressed solicitude and, on behalf of the regional CPC committee and government and the people of all nationalities in Guangxi, warmly said goodbye to the retired veteran fighters who have made contributions to defending the country's borders. He said that the veteran fighters have conscientiously performed their duties, have fearlessly faced great problems, bloodshed, and death, and have thus won respect in defending the motherland's border areas. They have satisfactorily

fulfilled the various tasks that the party and people assigned them. They have established a profound friendship with the people in the border areas of Guangxi. The people of various nationalities in Guangxi will never forget these fighters.

He expressed hope that the veteran fighters could smoothly retire from the troops and return safely to their native areas. They should bring the fine thoughts, workstyle, and traditions of their troops to their native areas and continue these there. They should also implement, in an exemplary manner, the party's line, principles, and policies, strive to become rich through labor, and contribute their strength to achieving prosperity and the four modernizations of the motherland.

On behalf of the fighters, (Qin Fuguo), a representative of the retiring veteran fighters, expressed their heartfelt thanks for the concern shown by the people of all nationalities in Guangxi. He expressed their determination that they would not fail to live up to the expectations of the party and the people and that after they had returned to their native areas, they would not relax their vigilance and would satisfactorily perform reserve duties, always obey the calls of the motherland, and strive to score new achievements in defending the territory and dignity of the motherland.

At 1700 sharp, the retired veteran fighters happily boarded the train, wearing big red flowers on their lapels. The party, government, and army leading comrades who attended the farewell ceremony warmly shook hands with and said goodbye to all the retiring veteran fighters.

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HUNAN HOLDS MEETING ON CARE FOR DEMOBILIZED ARMY CADRES

HK210814 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] On 17 October, Wang Daoqi, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, pointed out at the work conference on arrangements for demobilized army cadres that making proper arrangements for the demobilized army cadres not only conforms to the requirements of the reform of the army, but also suits the requirements of the economic construction in local areas. The CPC committees and government at various levels should warmly welcome the demobilized army cadres and accepted the replacement task pleasantly. They should make adequate arrangements for these demobilized cadres so as to bring into play their role and initiative. In his talk, Comrade Wang Daoqi expounded the importance of doing a good job in making proper arrangements under the new situation of reform. He also listed the favorable conditions in this regard.

He said that since carrying out the reforms, there are abundant and surplus cadres in the localities. This is a fact. However, the cause of reform is an integral one. The army is an armed group which is responsible for combat. In order to be ever ready for combat, it is also very important to make the leading bodies more compact and competent. Each year, part of the army cadres has to be demobilized and transferred to work in localities. This is required by the special law of the building of the army, and this is a matter of great importance which has a great bearing on the success or failure of the reform of the army. Therefore, accommodating demobilized cadres should be carried out without any additional strings attached. Although there may be abundant and surplus cadres in localities, it is still necessary to warmly welcome the demobilized cadres, to accept the number of cadres assigned, and to make adequate arrangements for them.

CSO: 4005/125

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON EMANCIPATING CADRES

HK190859 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Excerpts] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, on the evening of 12 October, the Regional CPC Committee held a telephone conference of the leading cadres of the departments, committees, offices, and bureaus directly under the provincial jurisdiction and those of prefectural, city, and county CPC committees, demanding them to unify their thoughts, speed up the solution of problems left over by the Cultural Revolution, and stress grasping the work of emancipating cadres.

Comrade Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and head of Party Rectification Leadership Group of the Regional CPC Committee, said during the conference: We should conscientiously study and implement Comrade Song Renqiong's speech on the solution of the problems left over in Guangxi, continue to unify our thoughts and understanding, and make up our minds to speed up the work of solving the problems left over. At present, the key to the work is to satisfactorily grasp the work of emancipating a large number of cadres. In order to achieve this goal, we are required first to unify our thoughts and heighten our understanding. The method for this is to satisfactorily study Comrade Song Renqiong's speech, clearly understand the situation, become clear of our tasks, emancipate our minds and remove all ideological obstacles and all resistance. If we adopt this method, we will surely be able to fulfill the required task of quickly emancipating a large number of cadres.

Then he put forth the following actual measures:

1. We should concentrate our efforts on key aspects of work. Now, in handling the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution, we should focus our energy on emancipating cadres, including those who have committed ordinary mistakes and have been exempted from punishment and those who have committed serious mistakes and should receive party or administrative disciplinary punishment. In carrying out the work, we should have a sense of time and enforce clearly defined plans and requirements, strengthen supervision and examination and be sure to grasp the work very firmly.
2. We should ensure the leadership and organization of the work. We should rely on and support the new leading groups at all levels to exercise a unified

leadership. We should rely on the cadres at various levels who have originally been assigned the task of handling the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution and strengthen the leadership.

3. We should strengthen our ideological and political work. The leading cadres at various levels should talk with the cadres to be emancipated in order to help them understand the significance of thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, make self-criticism in a truthseeking manner, and in the light of what they have actually done make them see their problems, sum up their own experiences, draw on their own lessons, and refrain from stressing the objective causes of this mistakes.

4. We should correct the thought of waiting for an even development of the work and of being afraid of committing rightist mistakes. All the errant cadres should be emancipated as long as a clear investigation has basically been made into their cases and they have admitted their mistakes.

5. After our cadres are emancipated, the leaders at various levels should talk with them and appropriately assign jobs to them in light of their actual conditions. They should also satisfactorily do ideological work among the cadres who have been punished in order to turn negative factors into positive ones.

6. The new leading groups at various levels that have not been fully manned should speed up their work of assigning and allocating cadres into these groups and thus strengthening their organizations. They should make satisfactory arrangements for the cadres who have retired to the second and third lines.

Comrade (Liu Gang), responsible person for the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, said at the conference that Guangxi has scored great achievements since it began the work of handling the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution last year. However, there are still a large number of cadres who have not been emancipated. This is harmful to various aspects of our work. It is time now to solve this problem. He is confident that it is entirely possible to emancipate a large number of the cadres in about 3 months.

He said that if this plan is fulfilled, we will have scored a tremendous achievement, we will be able to greet the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee with our actual deeds and we will have done a major good thing for Guangxi in order to enable it to thoroughly change its features earlier than other areas.

CSO: 4003/125



## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HUNAN UNIVERSITY READJUSTS, REFORMS SPECIALTIES

HK171257 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] This year, in accordance with the needs of economic construction, Hunan University has speeded up the readjustment, reform, and building of specialties. It has amalgamated one specialty, has run three new specialties, and has readjusted the orientation of two specialties. The original 26 specialties in the university have been expanded to 28 specialties.

In the course of readjusting and reforming old specialties, Hunan University has readjusted, reformed, and amalgamated some single specialties. The original specialty of roads has been expanded into the specialty of roads and urban road construction, so that, after their graduation, students can engage in the design and construction of bridges for general roads and can also engage in the design and construction of urban roads needed in special circumstances.

While reforming old specialties, Hunan University has done its best to run some new specialties. In the second semester of this year, the university has set up three new specialties--industry and trade with foreign countries, Japanese language, and English language--to meet the needs of qualified persons in implementing the open-door policy and in economic reform.

CSO: 4005/125

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HUBEI HOLDS MEETING ON REFORMING CADRE SYSTEM

HK170625 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] At a recent meeting attended by responsible people from all provincial departments and offices, including chiefs of the cadre bureaus and political bureaus of these units, Liu Qizhi, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and director of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech on implementing the provincial party committee's decision on reforming the personnel system concerning cadres.

He stressed: After more powers for dealing with personnel affairs concerning cadres are delegated to the lower levels, effective measures should be adopted to manage these affairs in a flexible and proper way. In particular, the provincial party committee's decision on reforming the personnel system concerning cadres was made in light of the actual conditions of this province and conforms with the organizational principle of each level being subject to the leadership of its immediately superior level and bearing responsibility for managing cadres in directly subordinate units. After the reform, cadres subject to the management of the provincial party committee will be reduced by two-thirds. All prefectures, cities, and autonomous districts, together with all provincial units and departments, should follow the principle laid down by the central authorities and the spirit of the provincial party committee's decision and appropriately delegate powers for managing personnel affairs to lower levels.

Liu Qizhi said: After the decentralization of cadre management powers, it is necessary to strengthen the examination and assessment of cadres. The relevant departments should have a good knowledge of the political quality and professional competence of all leading cadres of the subordinate units so as to give play to their strong points and to appoint them to suitable positions. It is necessary to organize and replenish the leading bodies in a proper way. When appointing cadres to leading positions, we should not only take into account their personal qualities, but also the overall structure of the leading body. New leading bodies must measure up to the four requirements and must be competent and efficient. Members of a leading body should be well united and coordinated in their work so as to open up a new phase in their work. When selecting and promoting cadres, we must take into consideration the masses' opinions. When dealing with controversial cadres, we must be particularly cautious and must base our decisions on careful investigation and analysis.

We should not let those who do not measure up to the requirements enter leading bodies, nor should we stifle real talents who are controversial. It is necessary to strengthen the building of the third echelons and to establish the ranks of cadre reserves. Not only should leading bodies of prefectures, cities, and provincial departments build their third echelons, but counties and provincial bureaus should also have their own third echelons. Members of the third echelons should receive more intensive training so that they may become more mature.

Liu Qizhi stressed: The decentralization of cadre management powers is one of the major ingredients of the reform of the cadre system. It also creates conditions for further reform steps. After this decentralization step is taken, all departments and localities should better concentrate their efforts on further reform steps of the personnel system concerning cadres. For example, they should proceed to establish various personal responsibility systems for cadres, fix terms of office, and try to hire and appoint cadres through public invitation or applications. More explorations should be made courageously in order to deal with personnel affairs in an effective, flexible, and reasonable manner.

CSO: 4005/125

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PROSPEROUS FOSHAN HOUSEHOLDS PUT SONS IN ARMY

HK191353 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 CMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] In Foshan City, 83 households earning 10,000 yuan per year have taken the lead in bringing their sons to join the army. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a large number of 10,000-yuan households have emerged in Foshan City. In light of the beginning of this year's work of army recruitment these 10,000-yuan households have actively brought their sons to join the army although they have attained prosperity.

(Chen Youling), 84-year-old woman of (Datong) Town, Nanhai County, who earns 10,000 yuan annually by raising fish, immediately brought her grandson Chen Jianan, son of (Chen Dixiang), her son, to the county government upon hearing the news about recruitment. She told the comrades of the county government: I have experienced changes over time. But the best government is the one led by the communist party. Today, we are living a happy life. But we must not forget our old sufferings. We can save our family only when we have saved our country. Therefore, I bring my grandson to join to the army.

(Wang Wei), standing committee member of Shunde County, from (Xinhua) Town, (Guizhou) District, Shunde County, earns more than 10,000 yuan by contracting for six special projects in the town. His son, (Wang Jiugen), works in an industrial factory in the town, and earns more than 150 yuan each month. Speaking at a meeting for youths, (Wang Wei) said. We now have attained prosperity mainly because of the party's policies on helping people achieve prosperity. After attaining prosperity, we still have to be vigilant in peacetime. In addition, to protect the motherland is the duty of every citizen. Thus, I want to take the lead in responding to the call for recruitment by bringing my son to join the army.

With the enthusiastic response of the 10,000-yuan households, Foshan City has now already recruited more than 29,000 youths of conscription age.

CSO: 4005/125

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS HENAN PROVINCE

HK260954 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, Mexican foreign minister, and his 6-man delegation arrived at Zhengzhou yesterday by plane from Beijing accompanied by (Shen Yaao), deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's American and Oceanian Affairs Department.

Cai Liunai, director of the provincial foreign affairs office; (Wang Boqing), deputy director of the provincial foreign affairs office; (Bo Shaoye), deputy mayor of Zhengzhou City, and other responsible persons greeted them at the airport. They also accompanied the Mexican guests on their tour of scenic sites in (Nangshan) in the Huang He Region.

Last night, Governor He Zhukang held a banquet in the (Guoji) Restaurant in honor of the guests. In the course of the banquet, they had a cordial conversation.

Foreign Minister Sepulveda is paying an official visit to China at the invitation of Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister. Today, he will continue his visit to the province accompanied by Cai Liuhai, director of the provincial foreign affairs office.

CSC. 4903/123

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### BRIEFS

FORMER HAINAN CADRE DIES--(Li Yuming), former deputy secretary of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee and retired cadre, died of illness in Guangzhou on the morning of 8 October after all rescue measures proved ineffectual. He was 81 years old. On the morning of 20 October, a ceremony to say farewell to Comrade (Li Yuming's) remains was held in the Guangzhou funeral parlor. Wreaths were sent by Ren Zhongyi, Wu Nansheng, Wang Ning, Du Ruizhi, Yang Yingbin, Kou Qingyan, Luo Tian, Liang Weilin, Liu Junjie, Zhuang Tian, and Xu Shijie. Attending the ceremony were Wu Nansheng, Yang Yingbin, Kou Qingyan, Luo Tian, Xiao Huanhui, and Xu Shijie, responsible comrades of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the Guangzhou City CPC Committee, and (Li Yuming's) friends, totaling some 400 people. [Summary] Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Oct 84 HK]

GOODWILL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN--As guests of the magistrate of Japan's Sapporo County, an eight member goodwill delegation from Hunan Province, headed by Governor Liu Zheng, left Changsha yesterday afternoon for a 10-day friendly visit to the county. The delegation will visit some enterprises and factories in the county. Meanwhile, it will also give a briefing on our province's economic situation and suggest a number of projects for economic and technological cooperation with the economic and industrial circles of the county in an attempt to probe into the possibility of expanding friendly cooperation and trade exchanges. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/175



NORTH CHINA

#### DIVERSIFIED EDUCATION SPREADS IN BEIJING

OWC10945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Nov (XINHUA)--Nine university and college branch schools funded by local governments in Beijing have opened to train more college graduates needed in local construction.

Enrolling about 1,000 students, the schools offer two or three-year courses in specialties including electronics, computer technology, machinery design and manufacturing, civil engineering, business management, finance, statistics and biology.

Classes are taught by professors and lecturers from universities and colleges. County and district governments are responsible for fund-raising, logistics and general administration.

All the schools' students are selected through locally-held examinations. After graduation they will be given college diplomas and found work in Beijing enterprises.

Earlier this year, a day college was jointly founded by Qinghua University, Beijing University, the Chinese People's University and the district government in suburban Maidian to explore new ways of expanding college-level education.

Demographic parties, academic organizations and individuals have opened more than 160 schools holding classes after normal school and work hours. The more than 100 courses range from calligraphy and sewing to foreign languages and electronics. Among their 100,000 students are school pupils, pre-school children and retired workers.

CNN: 4000/0,2

## NORTH REGION

### TIMELY RECTIFICATION OF PARTY WORKSTYLE URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Where Lies the Cause for More Violations While Rectification Is in Progress?"]

[Text] Just as everyone in the province is studying and carrying out the Central Committee's decision on party rectification and energetically correcting devious practices such as plotting for private gains by taking advantage of one's power, the question of two leading cadres at the municipal level (Liu Lifu [0491 0500 1133], CPPCC chairman as reported today, and Li Runsheng [2621 3387 3932], deputy chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress as reported on 29 January) taking turns to seize residential housing by making use of their office and power and allocating public housing funds for auxiliary facilities and high standard housing construction. Such behavior, which sets aside the Central Committee's directive, sticks to established pattern of conduct, knows something is wrong and yet goes ahead to perpetrate it, and which resorts to new, devious practices openly, is not permitted by our party discipline. Their doing so serves to destroy our party workstyle and damage our party's reputation. The provincial commission for discipline inspection has already issued a circular throughout the province: to take this as a typical example and carry out education on party character and party workstyle among the vast ranks of the cadres and party members is quite necessary.

Our party rectification has already begun; why in certain localities unhealthy practices still cannot be arrested and the error of drifting toward more violations even while rectification is in progress likewise continues? As its cause is traced, there seem to be mainly two points:

First, there are indeed a small number of party members and cadres who's concept about party discipline falls really short, and whose minds are too selfish as they simply turn a deaf ear to the central directive on party workstyle rectification, perpetrate violations openly, and mess things up. Orally, they also loudly declare that in the matter of struggling to win a turn for the better in our party workstyle they should take the lead and set themselves up as examples, but deep in their minds they invariably are calculating about their own "little world" and intent on enjoying leisure and pleasure. Among them some plot for private gains by taking advantage of

their power and resort to unhealthy practices; they also entertain the idea of leaving things to chance, feeling that they have entered the party rather early, participated in the revolution for decades, and acquired seniority; if they should resort to some unhealthy practices, then "raw rice has already been turned into cooked one," what can you do about that?! These comrades should be advised to think seriously: where is your own party character? Where is your consciousness in wanting to be a qualified party member and cadre? As our party rectification is already underway, you are still resorting to unhealthy practices under such circumstances, you should dig deep down for your ideological roots and make sure not to stick obstinately to a wrong course any more!

Second, there are really certain places where the party organization and leaders are too flabby, fail to stop and rectify unhealthy practices energetically, dare not to face any confrontation, and hence lose the principle they should stand on. In words they also talk about maintaining unanimity with the party Central Committee, how important party workstyle is; but once they encounter specific problems, especially problems about unhealthy practices among leaders, they become infinitely worried, fearing this and that, such as fearing offending people, fearing hurting others, fearing consequence on existing connections, etc, thus often failing to take action, leaving matters as they were, and resorting to appeasement and placation. Let all of us think, if we continue to leave matters as they were in this manner, when would our party workstyle experience any fundamental turn for the better?

If, at a locality or department, deviation in party workstyle cannot be corrected, unhealthy practices cannot be arrested, anti-discipline conduct continues to occur, and the problem of drifting toward more violations even while rectification is in progress, then the party organization of this place should reflect whether or not it had been derelict of its duties and what responsibility it should assume. It is hoped that those party organizations and leading comrades that had failed to stop unhealthy practices and deviations energetically would seek as soon as possible to overcome their flabbiness, immediately adopt effective measures to get a good handle on party workstyle of their own respective departments and units and make due contributions in respect to the rectification of party workstyle there.

Resolutely stopping and correcting the problem of drifting toward more violations even while rectification is in progress is a noteworthy question in our effort to rectify our party workstyle and assure that our party rectification will not become perfunctory. If party committees and party discipline inspection commissions at various levels should discover such situations, they must correct and handle them in time and with decisiveness. All those who make the mistake of drifting toward more violations even while rectification is in progress must be handled severely no matter what level they might find themselves as cadres. Otherwise, forthrightness would be difficult to get established, people's resentment can hardly be mollified, and our party workstyle would likewise be hard to get corrected. We must never take this matter lightly.

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CSO: 4005/674

## NORTH REGION

### QINGHUA UNIVERSITY CARRIES OUT PARTY RECTIFICATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO [JOURNAL OF CHINESE EDUCATION] in Chinese 21  
Aug 84 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent Ji Cheng [1323 2052]: "Keeping in Line with Reality at the School and Thoroughly Negating the 'Cultural Revolution' --Preliminary Results in Party-Member Leading Cadres' Study of Party Rectification"]

[Text] Qinghua University has started its overall party rectification. In the first 10-day period of July an enlarged meeting of the party committee was convened to organize party-member principal leading cadres at the university and department levels for concentrated study of the party rectification documents and to carry out rather profound discussions on how to closely grasp the question of thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution." The party committee asked the participating comrades to put emphasis on solving three problems in their thinking and in the perception: (1) To thoroughly negate the so-called "theory of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" which guided the "Cultural Revolution," and the building of the model of socialist "Leftism"; (2) to keep in line with the reality at Qinghua and eliminate the serious damage and negative impact brought about by the "Cultural Revolution" to our party building; (3) to keep in line with the reality of each person's own experience and thinking in the "Cultural Revolution" and sum up his experiences and lessons in the manner of seeking truth from facts. The comrades' attitude toward the study this time was positive and serious; it generally reflects the fact that their understanding had been greatly improved and they had made gains in their thinking.

I. In Our Attempt to Thoroughly Negate the "Cultural Revolution" We Must Thoroughly Negate the "Theory of Continuous Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat"

Everybody came to understand that, in order to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" we must first of all thoroughly negate the "theory of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" which had been the guiding ideology of the "Cultural Revolution" and which had a special meaning, and thoroughly eliminate the influence of this "theory" from one's own mind. Only thus can we really liberate ourselves from the shackles of "Leftist"

thinking and thereby firmly and consciously maintain a high degree of political unanimity with the party Central Committee.

Many comrades said: to us, negating the "Cultural Revolution" from our thinking, our emotions and our practice is no problem, or it might be said to have long been negated already; but to thoroughly negate it from theory, that would be rather difficult; to genuinely eliminate the remnant poison and influence of the "Cultural Revolution" is a long-range task in the ideological building of our party. Everybody studied anew the discourses on the "Cultural Revolution" in the "Resolution" of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, looked back at the formative process of the "theory of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," analyzed its special connotation, and more clearly understood that this theory" actually distorted the fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism; its analysis of the principal contradictions in a socialist society, its fundamental estimation of our class situation and political situation at the time, and the basic principles and methods of the so-called "continuous revolution" which it suggested are all subjectively idealistic and metaphysical. The first principal of Marxism-Leninism holds that revolution is no other than releasing our productive forces, in order for socialism to ultimately defeat capitalism, it must in the final analysis create an even higher rate of social productivity than that of capitalism. For this reason after our country had basically accomplished the socialist transformation of the private ownership of our means of production, our principal task should be the development of our productive forces so as to satisfy the people's increasing needs in their material life and cultural life. Therefore, we should concentrate our forces to do a good job in building our socialist economy and at the same time conscientiously proceed to readjust and reform the production relations that do not adapt to the development of our productive forces and the upper structures which do not adapt to our economic base; we must likewise grasp the class struggle which still exists in a given context. Only this can be the correct line of Marxism-Leninism. But the so-called "theory of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" stands in total violation of the above basic principle of Marxism-Leninism and it instead "takes class struggle as the key link," resorts to "rebellion" and "seizure of power, as well as "the political revolution of one class overthrowing another." In economic construction, too, it violates objective laws and partially stresses things which are "large in size and public in nature" and resorts to "transition in poverty," and it even criticizes and negates the socialist principle of "to each according to his work," thus leading to near collapse in our national economy and serious damage to our socialist undertakings. Very obviously, if we should follow the path directed by this "theory," we can never speak of any "proletarian dictatorship," nor of any "continuous revolution," but merely what must be social retrogression. Therefore, this "theory" has nothing to do with "proletarian dictatorship," nor with "continuous revolution; it must be thoroughly negated. During this study, our comrades were able to unify their thinking and perception on the above basic rationale.

## II. Recognize Anew the Serious Damage the "Cultural Revolution" Had Brought to Party Building and the Negative Impact It Left Behind

During the "Cultural Revolution," Qinghua University was a "serious disaster area"; it was a unit under the close control of the "gang of four." The enlarged meeting of the party committee this time emphatically kept in line with reality at the school, analyzed the serious damage the "Cultural Revolution" had brought to our party building and the negative impact it left behind, whose principal manifestations are as follows:

1. The efforts to "overthrow everything" and to stage a "comprehensive civil war" during the "Cultural Revolution" caused the party's organizations at various levels to become totally paralyzed and the image of our party, the image of our party cadres, and the image of our party's ideological and political work all uglified; they caused the lofty prestige of our party among the masses of the people to sustain serious damage, and its negative impact is not yet eliminated even today. During the past few years, the tendency of overlooking politics had grown somewhat; the Communist convictions of certain party members became rather thin. Not a few party members regarded doing political work as "dangerous," "subject to being short-changed," "useless," and hence unwillingness to try. Some party members, along with the disappearance of their "Leftist" fanaticism, also lost their revolutionary fighting will and political enthusiasm, forgot the Communists' historical responsibilities, failed to demonstrate the role of a vanguard and model for party members, and weakened the role of the party branch as a fighting castle.

2. During the "Cultural Revolution" the unscrupulous criticism of the so-called "theory of the backwardness of the masses," the "theory of docile tools" and trumpeting of "mass movements being naturally reasonable," "spearheads pointed upward being always correct," "there being only backward leaders and not backward masses" and preposterous theories of the like served to destroy the normal relationship between the superior level and subordinate level, between the individual and the organization. Even today some comrades often still seek to "resist a little in respect to those above and ~~com~~ a little in respect to those below;" they are used to "pointing the spearhead upward." Such remnant poison not only hampers the party members in their effort to maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee, but also affects them in their attempt to demonstrate their role as vanguards and models; it is as if anybody can find a pretext to exercise a "veto" and thereby create considerable ideological obstacles for the implementation of the party's principles and policies at the basic level.

3. The "Cultural Revolution" greatly damaged the party's principle of democratic centralism, replaced party character with factionalism; hence discipline became lax within the party, liberalism became serious, resulting in the concept of organization on the part of some party members becoming rather thin, their failure to differentiate intra-party and extra-party matters, which caused them to divulge at random intra-party matters, or even party secrets, to the masses; some party members refrained from stressing principle while dealing with those close to them, which made it possible for



them to talk about anything between them or even to cultivate connections and resort to sectarianism; some party members never make reports their own or the masses' thinking to the organization and they also take other people's reflection of situations to the organization as "writing narrow-minded reports"; some party members, when they do have some opinions to express, resort not to normal reflection through the organization but to random murmurs and strange talk.

4. During the "Cultural Revolution" there was unscrupulous criticism of "On the Self-cultivation of Communists," which resulted in bad effects. Some party members failed to correctly treat the relationship between the individual interests and party interests; individualist thinking raised its head within the party. Some party members openly struggle for fame and profits. Some party members would, in the case of jobs assigned by the organization, do only those which they regard as beneficial, and decline those which they regard as unprofitable; they glaringly "select what is fat and reject what is lean."

5. During the "Cultural Revolution" there was unscrupulous criticism of the so-called "theory of class struggle dying out" and "theory of peace within the party" and the resultant resorting to "cruel struggles" within the party; normal dissension and debate within the party were taken as "reflections of social struggle within the party," which were all taken as "struggles between the two lines." This extremely damaged normal democratic life within the party as well as the fine traditions of criticism and self-criticism, leading to the fact that even today some party members, once they think of the situation at that time, still felt the jitters in their minds. Some party members dare not to air their thoughts within the party, because they are afraid of "having their queues seized" or "having sticks swung at them"; there is a lack of genuine comradely relationship between certain party members, or they even harbor suspicion against each other and guard against each other accordingly in a tense relationship; there are also some party branches which develop toward the other extreme, where the "theory of the rice-guy" prevails and where criticism and self-criticism cannot be launched.

6. During the "Cultural Revolution" Qinghua University was a model for "the working class taking the lead in everything": the remnant poison of taking the intellectuals lightly remains to be eliminated even today. Prior to the "Cultural Revolution," the vast ranks of staff and workers on the front of operational rear service and technical rear service were enthusiastic in serving teaching and scientific research and serving the teachers and students and workers; they put forward the 16-character slogan of "active initiative, warm care, full attention, and complete empathy" and achieved fine results. But, during the "Cultural Revolution" criticism was erroneously hurled at this 16-character slogan that it "served the bourgeoisie, served revisionist upstarts." Meanwhile, there was unscrupulous criticism also of so-called "bourgeois rights," removal of the normal social division of labor between physical labor and mental labor, advocating "the drawing of an equation mark;" the results of all this were also rather bad. Even today there is still a lack of understanding on the party of certain party members and masses as to the implementation of the party's intellectuals policy.

Comrades are of the opinion that while the problems in the six aspects above are reflected merely on a minority of our party members and cadres, and they by no means constitute the main current of the ranks of the party organizations and party members at the school, they nevertheless really explain that the sabotage by the "Cultural Revolution" of our party building is rather serious, and its remnant poison is also rather deep. They indicated that during this party rectification, party-member cadres at the university and department levels must take the lead to eliminate the negative impact of the "Cultural Revolution," to restore and develop the party's fine traditions so as to enable party organizations at all levels on Qinghua campus to have even great fighting stamina.

### III. Further Sum Up Our Experiences and Lessons During the "Cultural Revolution"

Principal responsible comrades at both the university and the department level who participated in the first round of party rectification study have mostly been subject to impact during the "Cultural Revolution," subject to criticism, and some were even subject to cruel persecution. A part of the comrades among them later became "liberated;" when they started to work anew they also tended to say something wrong or do something wrong to a certain degree. This, under the then historical conditions and in Qinghua's particular environment, was, generally speaking, rather hard to avoid. The university party committee required every comrade participating in the study to keep in line with the reality of his experience and thinking during the "Cultural Revolution" and conscientiously, correctly sum up his experiences and lessons in the manner of seeking truth from facts, eliminate the negative influence the "Cultural Revolution" had on him, and further raise his consciousness in the implementation of the party's line, principles and basic policies since the Third Plenary Session and thereby maintain a high degree of political unanimity with the party Central Committee. A great majority of comrades who participated in the study made rather systematic speeches, summed up their thinking and their performance at different stages during the "Cultural Revolution" and analyze in the manner of seeking truth from facts where were correct and which were inaccurate, what was the cause of the errors, and what lessons should be absorbed. To individual comrades who have rather numerous errors and who lack profound understanding, some groups also honestly and publicly carried out criticism and assistance; but no effort was made to compel them to show consistency. Certain comrades mentioned that while they felt repulsive toward the naked aberrations of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the "Cultural Revolution" and also put up different degrees of resistance, no fundamental effort was made to recognize "the theory of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" as erroneous, and they also basically effected the necessary implementation insofar as the extremely Leftist line of the "Cultural Revolution" was concerned. As a Communist, how, above all, was he going to be able to preserve his resolute and correct stand in the midst of complicated struggles, firmly establish his Communist beliefs, adhere to truths, and commit less mistakes? In their general discussions the participating comrades preliminarily summed up the following several experiences:

1. They must adhere to seeking truth from facts at all times as his ideological line.

During the "Cultural Revolution" idealism prevailed and metaphysics held the sway; the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts sustained great sabotage, which resulted in the whole party suffering serious injuries. A major reason why many party members and cadres choose during the "Cultural Revolution" to follow others in speaking the wrong words and doing the wrong things was that they lacked the principle of seeking truth from facts. The comrades unanimously held that a most fundamental experience and lesson they should remember from the "Cultural Revolution" is: as a Communist, he must seek truth from facts at all times; only by adhering to a correct ideological line can he better implement the party's correct political line and succeed in really adhering to truth and making fewer mistakes.

2. They must understand clearly the principal contradictions and principal tasks during the historical period of socialism, profoundly perceive the great significance of the strategic decision of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee to shift the focus of our work to socialist modernization and construction; this is required by their adherence to the correct ideological and political line.

From the positive and negative experiences of the past 30-odd years, participants profoundly recognized that after the basic accomplishment of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production, the principal contradictions in our country had already become converted into the contradiction between people's increasing material and cultural needs and social production. The principal task of the party and state should be to concentrate our effort on the development of our productive forces. The theory of perpetual "taking of class struggle as the key link" in the so-called "continued revolution" tallies with neither Marxism-Leninism nor China's national conditions; it is erroneous either in theory or in practice. Only after understanding this point clearly in our thinking can we correctly understand the party's line, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session and conscientiously maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee.

3. They must continue to overcome the selfish thinking and cravings of individualism and endeavor to strengthen their proletarian party character.

Some comrades mentioned that individualistic selfish thinking and cravings are the basic cause of their own mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution." On certain matters, clearly they felt that they could not think them through and that they did not seem right; yet, because they were afraid of criticism they simply proceeded to do them against their will; this was a very case of selfish thinking making trouble. Some comrades said that in the past not a few party members harbored the erroneous idea of wanting to be "Leftist rather than Rightist," feeling that "Leftism" was better than Rightism, and that Rightism was a question of stand while "Leftism" was a question of method; hence they were not afraid of making a "Leftist" mistake but a Rightist one. This had to do on the one hand with the partiality in our

perception brought about by long metaphysical propagation and education on this question within the party, it was mixed on the other hand also with considerations of personal gain or loss. Facts indicate that only selflessness leads to dauntlessness. A Communist can adhere to truth, modify his mistakes, and better struggle for the realization of the party's tasks only by overcoming such individualistic selfish thinking and cravings and making the effort to change his world view. There were also many comrades who mentioned that today individualism has raised its head somewhat within our party, which should arouse our attention. Through party rectification this time, every comrade should consciously overcome the individualist factor in him; with respect to the serious individualist tendency which exists in certain party members, solemn criticism and education should also be carried out. We must make everyone understand clearly: individualism is illegal within our party; we must enable every party member to follow the requirements of our "Party Constitution" to "serve the people wholeheartedly without fearing sacrificing of one's all and struggle for the rest of one's life for the realization of communism."

4. Party organizations at all levels must strengthen our democratic centralism, strengthen our democratic life within the party, and adhere to the party's correct organizational line.

One of the "three basic requirements" put forward in the "General Program" of our "Party Constitution" is "adherence to democratic centralism." During the "Cultural Revolution" and a period before it, people within the party on the one hand resorted to "what I say counts," allowing no different opinion; a slightest excuse would incur the seizing of other people's queues or swinging of a stick against others. This totally destroyed intra-party democracy. On the other hand, during the "Cultural Revolution" people suspected everything and wanted to overthrow everything; anarchism prevailed; it in turn destroyed centralism and failed to assure the party's unanimity in thinking and in action. Hence, further strengthening and perfecting of our democratic centralism and every party member conscientiously upholding the principle of democratic centralism is indispensable to strengthening our party building, developing the fine traditions of our party, improving the fighting strength of our party organizations, developing the castle function of our party branches and the vanguard function of our party members; it is the organizational guarantee for the correct application of our party's political line.

The time for concentrated study of party rectification allocated by party-member leading cadres at the university and department levels at Qinghua University this time is rather short; their achievements are still preliminary. While their perception of the question of the thorough negation of the "Cultural Revolution" has been improved, it still cannot be said that they have understood everything. They indicate that from now on they still need to study seriously and seek improvement together with party members of the teaching, staff and worker categories of the whole university.

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CSO: 4005/868

## NORTH REGION

### COMMENTARY CALLS FOR ELIMINATION OF BUREAUCRATISM

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by staff commentator: "Remove Obstacles, Eliminate Bureaucratism"]

[Text] In our attempt to eliminate bureaucratism, there are three ideological obstacles we must get rid of.

One is that we must oppose treating bureaucratism with a bureaucratic attitude. Because of various historical and current reasons, some people have certain erroneous understanding: "When an individual commits corruption, it is a crime; but when bureaucratism leads to 10,000 yuan or even several hundred thousand yuan worth of loss, it is nothing." Documents of the 12th Party Congress and the party rectification resolution both clearly suggest that we eliminate bureaucratism. If we continue to condone bureaucratism, our four modernizations program would be hopeless.

A second is that when some people see that the losses bureaucratism has caused have already been solved in finance, they think there would be no more necessity to suggest eliminating it. Such an understanding is equally wrong. We should see that, when compelled by circumstances, we make effort in time to handle certain goods and commodities at a cut price and thereby solve them financially, that is but a means to reduce our losses. But in party rectification, when we grasp the question of bureaucratism, find out the reason which resulted in our economic losses, and formulate our measures of reform, this would be of further benefit to management improvement, prevention of the recurrence of bureaucratism. These are the two sides of the same question.

A third is that some people have multiple worries about bureaucratism. Some are afraid of offending individual leaders because of this; some are afraid of affecting the coordination between themselves and others at the same level; some do their best to avoid the stigma of being viewed as "a new leading group prosecuting an old one or showing no respect for old comrades." For this reason, they hesitate to expose bureaucratism in their own units. We should see that the waste caused by bureaucratism in our construction and production and in our enterprise management often amounts to 100,000, 1 million, or even 10 million yuan. Can any individual Communist help feeling the pain when he sees the state's resources being squandered by bureaucratism? The correct attitude should be one of standing on our party character and relentlessly expose and eliminate bureaucratism wherever it is found.



## NORTH REGION

### BRIEFS

BEIJING NATIONALITY POLICY CONSULTATIONS--Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--The capital on 28 October offered consultation service on nationality policies, answering questions for over 40,000 minority compatriots in Beijing regarding implementation of nationality policies and development of nationality cultural and educational undertakings. This was warmly welcomed by minority compatriots. Beijing City has the greatest number of minority nationalities. According to the 10 consultation centers including those at Wangfujing, Xidan, and Jiujie of the city, about 30 minority compatriots, clad in bright nationality attire, came to the consultation centers in high spirits and asked questions on the increase in publication of books and journals in minority languages, history of minority nationalities, inter-nationality marriages, and planned parenthood. This fully reflects the minority compatriots' thirst for knowledge and their desire to make an effort to help revitalize China. Huang Guangzue and Luo-busang, vice ministers in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Jia Chunwang, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; and Feng Mingwei [1409 2494 3634], vice mayor of Beijing, answered some questions raised by minority compatriots at the consultation centers. The consultation service was sponsored by the Beijing municipal Office for Nationality Unity commendation rally. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 28 Oct 84 OW]

INSCRIPTION FOR (DULE) TEMPLE--A ceremony marking the millenium of the rebuilding of the (Dule) Temple and the unveiling of the temple's monument was held this morning at the (Dule) Temple in Ji County. Attending the ceremony were Xiao Yuan, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee and director of the municipal Propaganda Department; Lu Da, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Yao Jun, vice mayor of the municipality; Luo Zhewen, member of the National CPPCC Committee and an expert in ancient architecture; Zheng Xiaoxie, member of the National CPPCC Committee and architecture specialist; and (Wang Shuzhuang), director of the Council of the China Cultural Relics Protection Technology Association. The (Dule) Temple in Ji County, one of the key national protected cultural relics, was built in the Tang Dynasty. The Guanyin pavilion, the main body of the temple, was rebuilt in Liao Dynasty, 982 AD. Chen Weida, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, and Calligrapher (Duan Yike) wrote inscriptions for the temple. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 24 Oct 84 SK]



HEBEI: PUBLICIZING CENTRAL DECISION--On 25 October, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Gao Zhanxiang pointed out in a speech at a forum of Chengde prefectural and city propaganda cadres that acting in accordance with the demands of the provincial CPC committee's circular and taking the lead in studying and publicizing the CPC Central Committee's decision on reforming the economic setup is currently the primary task of propaganda cadres at all levels in the province. Ideological and political work must serve the four modernizations and open the way for reforms. He said: At present we must vigorously publicize the necessity and urgency of reforming the economic setup, together with the nature, tasks, and basic principles and policies of this reform. We must conduct vivid education for the party members and the masses in the theory and policies of reform. We must provide vigorous support for those cadres and masses who are keen on reform. We must provide guidance regarding problems of ideological understanding that arise amid the reforms, and help such people to enhance understanding, so that they will spontaneously plunge into the great practice of reform. [Excerpts] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 28 Oct 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/141

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CADRES STUDY NEW PLA INTERNAL REGULATIONS

HK220636 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 October, the Xizang Military District held a mobilization meeting of the cadres in the District and Lhasa garrison organizations on studying and implementing the new regulations on PLA internal affairs. The (?air unit) deputy chief of staff gave a mobilization speech at the meeting on studying and implementing the new regulations on PLA internal affairs.

He said: The newly promulgated regulations on PLA internal affairs actually embodies the goal and principles of army building in the new historical period. It is on what the administration of our army will be based and the principles that will guide the life of our troops. It is of great significance in strengthening the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of our army. He called on the cadres at all levels to take the lead in satisfactorily studying the regulations, learning to master the regulations as soon as possible, understand the spirit of the regulations, and consciously observing and implementing them and thus set an example for the fighters.

During the mobilization meeting, Wang Xinquan, deputy commissar of the Xizang Military District, called on the cadres in the organizations at all levels to satisfactorily grasp the implementation of the new regulations and the consolidation of the work style, discipline and order of internal affairs, [words indistinct] and train the commanders and fighters to form the habit of strictly acting in accordance with the regulations. Thus we will enable our army to be neat and gallant in appearance and foster new courtesy and a fine work style, and heighten their combat effectiveness.

CSO: 4005/124

CHONGQING GARRISON COMMAND NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK210642 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] The party committee of the Chongqing Garrison command has conscientiously eliminated the pernicious influence of extensive democracy by conducting education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution in light of the reality in the unit, and has thus consolidated and developed an excellent situation characterized by stability and unity.

Chongqing witnessed the most violent struggle in the country during the Cultural Revolution. Profoundly affected by extensive democracy at that time, the Chongqing Garrison command also left some undesirable consequences. In the course of thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution, the party committee profoundly realized that extensive democracy, which came into being during the Cultural Revolution, was a cause of the big upheaval throughout the country. In order to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution, it is necessary to eliminate the pernicious influence of extensive democracy. Therefore, the members of the party committee repeatedly studied relevant Marxist-Leninist work, the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." First, they clarified in theoretical terms that extensive democracy diametrically runs counter to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. Next, in light of the actual conditions, they analyzed the serious consequences of extensive democracy and its present manifestations. Then, they called on all units, from the garrison command down to the people's armed forces departments, to focus their attention for a certain period of time on eliminating the pernicious influence of extensive democracy, to conduct topical education among district and township militia work cadres, and to conduct meticulous ideological work among the comrades who had suffered under the system of extensive democracy in the past in order to satisfactorily solve the problems left over from history. Accompanied by office workers, the 7 members of the standing committee of the party committee held heart-to-heart talks with 44 people. Two former leading comrades of the garrison command who had suffered severely under the system of extensive democracy had always been unhappy. Although both of them had retired in Chengdu and Mianyang, (Xu Guangsheng), secretary of the party committee and political commissar, made a special trip to the two cities to offer his apology. This profoundly moved the two old comrades. With regard to the comrades who were keen on practicing extensive democracy

in the past, the party committee earnestly pointed out their previous mistakes and helped them to sum up experiences, both positive and negative. The members of the party committee also visited 9 local units and made self-criticism to 27 comrades who had suffered at the hands of the garrison command when it engaged in supporting the left, and thus dissipated the long-standing misunderstanding.

Now the relationship between the Chongqing garrison command, the local government and the masses of people has become closer and the internal unity of the garrison command has been further strengthened. An excellent situation characterized by stability, unity, and wholehearted devotion to the four modernizations drive has emerged.

CSO: 4005/124

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### ZHEJIANG MILITARY DISTRICT REFORMS CADRE SYSTEM

OW191411 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Proceeding from its own characteristics, the Zhejiang Military District has carried out reforms in its cadre system, with nearly 100 regimental-level units instituting the system of personal responsibility, as well as a system under which cadres can be either promoted or demoted on the basis of their on-the-job performances. The military district has scored remarkable achievements in implementing the personal responsibility system. Sixty-four cadres were promoted; 11 won honors; and 113 were commended. At the same time, 41 cadres, at and below battalion level, who failed to earnestly implement the personal responsibility system, were demoted, transferred to work at lower-level units, or given a time limit to correct their errors.

The provincial military district held a telephone meeting on the evening of 12 October, calling on various units to emancipate their thinking, work hard to carry out reforms, and popularize this system of promotion and demotion among cadres at and above regimental level, and in organs at and above divisional level.

CSO: 4005/124

NATIONAL, BEIJING OFFICIALS LAUD POLICE CADRES

OW201101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 16 Oct 84

[By Reporter Zhou Kejin]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--All public security cadres and people's choice of the Ministry of Public Security, the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, and the Beijing People's Armed Police Corps, who did an outstanding job in protecting the capital on the 35th National Day and took part in security work on National Day, were today commended and cited by the State Council, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Beijing Municipality respectively.

The Ministry of Public Security and the Beijing Municipal People's Government this afternoon held a commendation meeting at the Great [word omitted] of the People. Tao Siju, vice minister of the Public Security Ministry read the State Council's citation at the meeting. Liu Fuzhi, minister of public security; Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality; and Li Gang, commander of the Armed Police presented banners to the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, the Beijing Armed Police Corps and No 8 Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security.

In his speech, Liu Fuzhi praised all public security cadres, policemen, and commanders and fighters of the armed police, who, under the leadership of the party and the government, and with the support of the masses, had worked hard, stuck to their duties and responsibilities, brilliantly accomplished security and guard tasks during the national day celebrations in the capital, creating favorable conditions for National Day activities. He said that the CPC Central Committee and the State Council were satisfied with their work. The security and guard work on National Day has tested and toughened our contingent, who are faithful to the party and people and the fine styles of being dauntless against difficulties and dangers, and continually carrying out their fighting tasks.

In his speech, Zhang Baifa, vice mayor of the Beijing Municipality hoped that everyone would develop the glorious tradition of the security and protection work, and try hard to create a new situation in public security and protection work in the capital.



Yang Yuxiu and Shen Hucheng, representatives of the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau and the No 8 Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, who received commendations, spoke at the meeting. They said that they would use the citation of the State Council and the commendation by the Ministry of Public Security, and the Beijing Manicipal People's Government as a motive force, and try hard to do well in public security and protection work, and that they would make new contributions to the quick realization of a fundamental improvement in social order.

Responsible persons of departments concerned including Yu Mingxiao, Gao Ke, Sun Yong, and Huang Yingfu attended the commendation meeting.

C80: 4005/124

34-YEAR-OLD PILOT BECOMES DEPUTY COMMANDER

OW220731 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--Xu Qiliang, a 34-year-old pilot, has become the youngest deputy commander of one of the forces under the Chinese Air Force Command, according to a recent appointment issued by the Central Military Commission.

Xu joined the Air Force in 1966 and attended an aviation school the next year. Three years later he became an all-weather pilot of an Air Force unit stationed in Shanghai. Last May, he was appointed deputy divisional commander of an Air Force unit.

"He is a high-ranking officer, but he still insists on flying with other pilots to help maintain constant air patrols," an Air Force officer said. He has been flying for 15 years without an accident.

Xu is among the large number of competent young and middle-aged officers who have been promoted in recent years. They now constitute the main body of the Air Force officer corps, Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force, said earlier.

With such promotions, the average age of commanders of Air Force combat units has dropped noticeably--regimental commanders are about 30, divisional commanders, around 40 and force commanders, around 50.

CSO: 4005/124

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### YUNNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

HK170638 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] The provincial conference on public security and political work, which concluded this morning, called for public security organs at all levels throughout the province to firmly carry out the principle of maintaining law and order by adopting strict measures and by combining discipline education with strict management so as to create a new situation in public security work.

At this 8-day conference, the provincial authorities relayed the spirit of the fifth national conference on public security and political work, and people attending the meeting seriously studied the concrete measures for maintaining law and order in this province. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Judicial Committee, and the provincial CPC Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission attended the conference and gave speeches.

The conference pointed out: Since the downfall of the gang of four, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session, public security organs at all levels in this province have done a great deal of work and have achieved remarkable results in strengthening political work and improving law and order. The ranks of public security personnel in our province have enjoyed the trust of the party and the people and can stand tests in the struggle. In order to suit themselves to the needs of the new situation, all public security organs should firmly implement the principle of adopting strict measures to maintain law and order and further improve the political quality and professional competence of all public security personnel so as to build the ranks of public security personnel into a regular and modern revolutionary contingent armed with rich knowledge and learning.

The conference stressed: In order to carry out the principle of adopting strict measures to maintain law and order, it is necessary to first strengthen political education and ideological work. This includes education in the party's policies and the four basic principles. At present, an important subject in political education is to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution and the two factions in the Cultural Revolution. This must be perfectly accomplished in connection with the actual conditions so as to eliminate residual factionalism and to strengthen party spirit. It is also necessary

to carry out education in patriotism and revolutionary heroism among public security personnel to remind them of the professional ethics, discipline, and responsibilities concerning public security work. Cadres and policemen in public security organs should also receive education in the legal system so that they will have a better command of legal knowledge and will act strictly according to law. In addition, education should be conducted to help public security personnel resist the corrosive influence of decadent ideas and enhance their ability to distinguish the good and beautiful from the evil and ugly. All this will enhance the political quality and combat effectiveness of the ranks of our public security personnel.

CSO: 4005/124

EAST CHINA SEA FLEET BEGINS PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW192248 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Acting upon the navy's arrangements, the party committee of the East China Sea Fleet and its subordinate organs started all-round party rectification on 8 October. About 500 party members have attended the first training class on a rotational basis. To make the current party rectification successful and enable the comrades attending the training class to concentrate on studying documents on party rectification well, the fleet party committee and its subordinate organs have organized two leading bodies to take charge of the current party rectification and other routine work.

Before the all-round party rectification was launched, the fleet party committee and its subordinate organs had conducted mobilization meetings at different levels. During one of the meetings, Comrade Zhenghao spoke on behalf of the Standing Committee of the fleet party committee. He said that he would strive to make the current party rectification a success by taking the lead in studying the documents on party rectification until he understands them thoroughly, in conducting criticism and self-criticism, in holding heart-to-heart talks, in correcting mistakes while carrying out the party rectification, and in ferreting out the three types of persons.

Comrades who took part in the Cultural Revolution have pledged to thoroughly eliminate the remnant influences of the "three supports and two militaries" and to assist the army and the people in carrying out joint activities to build a spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/124

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHEJIANG RECRUITS TOP AIR FORCE CADETS

OW240025 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 84 p 1

[By Liu Shiyu and Li Linda]

[Text] According to information released by the Zhejiang Provincial Military District on 11 October, on the eve of National Day, the air force reported to the Central Military Commission: "While boldly carrying out reform, and taking concrete action to ensure the physical quality of cadets, Zhejiang Province has also paid keen attention to cultural and political qualifications, thereby raising the overall outstanding rate of the cadets in the province from 50 percent last year to 60 percent this year, and continuing to maintain first place in the country."

Due to the upgrading of qualifications for student pilots and a decrease in the number of eligible applicants this year, people's governments at various levels took action to improve the work of recruiting student pilots, by implementing the responsibility system and doing things strictly according to regulations. The number of students passing the physical reexamination for entering the school reached 100 percent this year, 6.6 percent higher than last year. The Central Military Commission's office on recruiting student pilots praised the province's good work in recruiting qualified student pilots. In order to ensure the fulfillment of the task to recruit the targeted number of qualified student pilots, the province lifted the quota for each area and other restrictions, and persistently recruited outstanding qualified student pilots on a provincewide scale, thereby successfully fulfilling the task. Compared with last year, the number of student pilots recruited this year increased by 77, and the recruitment rate rose by 1.22 percent; the number of those passing the general knowledge examination increased by 69, and the pass rate rose by 15 percent. The political, physical, cultural, and intellectual quality of the 150 student pilots recruited this year is relatively better than that of those recruited last year.

CSO: 4005/124



MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GRADUATION FOR WOMEN PILOTS--The graduation ceremony for China's first group of women pilots with a college education--the fifth group of women pilots ever trained by New China--was held today at a certain air force aviation academy. At today's graduation, (Cheng Xiaojun), an excellent woman pilot, delivered a speech on behalf of all women pilots. She said: The reform has set a still higher demand on us, the new generation of women pilots. We pledge to learn from the brave spirit of the women pilots of the four preceding groups, to live up to the expectations of leaders of our academy, the party and the people throughout the country, and to serve as New China's vast sky heroines of the 1980's. Vice Provincial Governor Wang Liangzheng attended and addressed the graduation. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Oct 84 SK]

COURAGEOUS CPC MEMBER--JIEFANGJUN BAO reports in its front page on 23 October that the Fuzhou Military Regional CPC Committee has thoroughly negated the Cultural Revolution in actual practice. It commended (Wang Wenhuan), a CPC member who courageously stuck to the truth. During the time when the gang of four ran amuck, (Wang Wenhuan) wrote to the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee on many occasions to expose the crimes of Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao. He displayed a dauntless spirit of struggle and resisted the counter-attack against the right-deviation wind to reverse the verdict. [From the press review] [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 22 Oct: 84 OW]

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